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REMARKS
ON THE
GERMAN EMPIRE.

With an HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the
TOWNS *on the RHINE,*
AND THE
Operations of the Campaign, 1743.

1220

By JAMES TAYLOR, A. M.
Rector of *Broadway* in the County of *Dorset*, and
Chaplain to His Majesty's own Regiment of Horse.

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T O

George Trenchard, Esq;

S I R,



WHEN an *Englishman* is describing the arbitrary Will of the secular Power, or those Tyrannies of the Church which still prevail in the Countries of our Neighbours, common De_

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DEDICATION.

cency as well as Gratitude should direct him to pay some Acknowledgment to those distinguished Names and Families, who have preserved our *Britannia* in Security from Both.

From this Motive I address myself to You, Sir, who have made the Liberties of Mankind and the Interest of Your Country the End of Your Views and Actions.

A long Train of Illustrious Ancestors have given You this great Example, many of whom suffering in the Cause of Liberty, may, in some measure, be called the Founders of our present Establishment,

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ment, and of that Happiness which is derived to us from it.

Upon this Basis they have raised a Monument of eternal Fame, and intailed upon their Memory the Blessings of future Times: The Love of a free-born People is a Distinction more lasting than all others, and contains in it an higher degree of Nobility than Monarchs are able to bestow; this is a Nobility which cannot be extinct, but will live for ever in the Hearts of Posterity.

You, Sir, have maintained the Honour of Your Family by a steady Pursuit of the same laudable Purposes; You have conducted

DEDICATION.

Your self by those Principles, which
have ennobled Your Ancestors and
made the Idea of Liberty insepara-
ble from Your Name. I am, with
all esteem,

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and very humble Servant,

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REMARKS

ON THE
GERMAN EMPIRE.

THOUGH the Empire of Germany be; from the Nature of its present Government; so different from that of ancient Rome, yet it still retains the Name and Arms of the Roman Empire, which it got from the Ruins of it; the Eagle was first born by the Romans under the Reign of Tarquinius Priscus, from a Story they had learnt, that Jupiter had made use of that military Ensign in his War against the

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the Giants; but they did not quit those Images of other Birds and Animals, which they had born before on their Standards, till the Consulship of *Caius Marius*; as soon as that Consul had undertaken a War against the *Cimbrians*, he order'd the Legions to leave all other Standards behind them, and bear the *Eagle* only, and from the Success of that War they had ever after a great Veneration for their *Eagles*.

The *Roman* State was so much enlarg'd during its Consular Government, that it became the Envy and Terroure of all other People; but the great Affluence and Liberty they enjoyed under that Government had so far corrupted their Morals, that they were no sooner at leisure from War and Conquest abroad, but they engag'd themselves in seditious Factions and Conspiracies at home; their civil Quarrels became so general, and the ambitious

ambitious Views of different Parties occasioned so much Confusion, that *Julius Cesar*, taking the Advantage of these Commotions, consented to become the Commander of such as would declare in his Favour: *Pompey* was one of those Advocates for Liberty who long oppos'd his Design; but after *Cesar* had conquer'd the *Gauls*, made a Descent upon *England*, overcome the *Spaniards*, and taken some part of *Germany*, he was at liberty to engage with his great Rival, whom having conquered in the Battle of *Pharsalia*, all Opposition was at an end. From that Time he became the Sovereign of *Rome*, and quietly enjoy'd his Government for four Years under the Name of *Perpetual Dictator*, but afterwards added to it the Title of *Emperour*, which has been since preserv'd to his Successors.

The Disturbances occasioned by the Murder of *Cesar* were soon ended;

and *Augustus*, whom he had adopted, succeeded to the Empire, who by his glorious Victories greatly augmented the *Roman* States, made his Subjects and the World happy by restoring a general Peace, became the Friend and Patron of Arts and Sciences, and was that illustrious Example which all good Princes will endeavour to imitate.

The several Emperours who succeeded him, were, for the most part, either very weak and illiterate Persons, or such Tyrants, whose Lives and Conversations should rather be forgotten than revived in History; and though the *Roman* People were always ready to support that Name and Reputation they had gain'd, yet their Sufferings and Oppressions were often so heavy at home, that they became almost indifferent to their Interest and Security abroad; the *Germans*, who were a vigilant and brave People,

People, kept themselves Masters of the *Rhine* and *Danube*; as often as the *Roman* State was involved in civil Discords, or lulled into Carelessness and lost in Luxury, they never failed to take all Advantages against them; the Love of Liberty had made them irreconcilable Enemies to *Rome*, and, that they might be better able to oppose the Designs of these victorious Neighbours, they kept themselves constantly employ'd in military Exercises and Discipline; to prevent a Surprize, some part of their Armies were always under Arms, and the rest had Orders to hold themselves in Readiness for a March at a short Notice; they usually divided their Armies, and carried them into different Parts of the Empire, where they were no sooner advanced than they were repulsed, put to Flight, and often destroy'd by the *Romans*: The Reasons given by most Historians for

those frequent Conquests over so brave a People, were their Deficiency in that Discipline where the *Romans* so much excell'd, and their great Folly in carrying their Wives and Children with them in all their Marches; so many useless Persons in an Army must needs be a great Obstruction to its Progress, and often put them to Distress with respect to Provisions: However, it was much more easy to conquer these People than extirpate them; the Countries of *Germany* were every where so populous, their Inclinations to War so great, and their Resentments to their Enemies so implacable, that one Army was no sooner destroy'd, than another was rais'd to supply its Place; tho' they had been conquer'd in several remarkable Battles during some Ages, their Spirit was yet invincible, they set all their Enemies at Defiance, and almost at the same time carried on a War

GERMAN EMPIRE.

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War against their near Neighbours the *French*, enter'd the Confines of the Empire, and penetrated into *Italy* itself; these great Designs were sometimes conducted with such Success, that their Enemies acknowledged the Power of their Arms, and their Kings were able to make honourable Peace with the Emperours of *Rome*.

The Empire, after the Death of *Constantine the Great*, was in great Divisions about the Succession; his three Sons, amongst whom he had divided his Government, were constantly at War with each other, till *Constance*, after the Death of his two Brothers, remain'd in full Possession of the Empire. *Theodosius*, before his Death, again divided the Empire between his two Sons, *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, giving the Eastern Part to the former, and the Western to the latter; but these two Princes being very young, the Empire was invaded on

every side: In the midst of these Distractions, the *Goths* took upon themselves the Government of *Italy*, and exercised great Outrages and Cruelties in it; after them the People of *Lombardy*, under the Conduct of *Didier* their King, took possession of *Italy*, and kept it till the Reign of *Charlemaign*, who delivered the Empire from Slavery, extended his Conquests on every side, and founded those Laws and Liberties which have been ever since maintain'd. *Charles* and *Carloman* were the Sons of *Pepin* King of *France*; *Charles* had commanded the Army in the Reign of his Father, and shew'd great Courage and Activity in War; upon the Decease of their Father, his Dominions were divided between them; *Charles* had the Western Parts, and was crown'd King at *Worms*; *Carloman* had the Eastern, and was crown'd at *Soissons*;

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GERMAN EMPIRE.

These two Brothers, at first, join'd their Armies in the common War which their Father had undertaken; but *Carloman* being soon jealous of his Brother's ambitious Views, went into his own Dominions, and maintain'd little or no Intercourse with him. As soon as *Charles* had made an entire Conquest over the Dutchy of *Aquitain*, he determin'd to form and settle his Government in a manner most consistent with his own Ease and Security; to this purpose he establish'd Counts for the Government of that Province, but these Counts, at their first Institution, as well as the Titles of Duke and Marquis, were only Appellations during such time as they had any Command or Government, and were revocable at the Will of the Sovereign: Dukes were always superiour in Dignity; they had the Government of Provinces, the Command of Armies, and the chief

chief Administration of Justice; the Institution of Counts, or Comites, was as Companions given to these Dukes, who should aid and assist them in their Government: The Frontiers of the Country were formerly called Marches, and the Governours of them Marchis; from the Corruption of the Word they were called Marquis, and in the *German* Language Markgraves, or Counts of the Frontiers: Some Dukes had greater Jurisdiction than others, as had also the Counts; for instance, those of the Emperour's Palace (from whence came the Title of Count Palatin) had a Power of executing Justice in the Absence of the Emperour: There were also some Counts who were made Governours of Provinces, and these were sometimes call'd Landgraves, which in the *German* Language signify, Counts of the Country, as that of Burgrave was given to such

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as had the Care of Towns or Burghs; they were Officers of Justice in these Towns, and had the Care of the Peace and publick Security in their several Jurisdictions.

Though these Honours were all originally given to such only as enjoy'd these Offices, and during the Time they held such Office, yet several succeeding Emperours and Kings, either for the better Security of their Government, or the further Extent of it, continued these Honours to their Favourites after their Offices ceased; at first they granted them for Life, and afterwards to their Heirs Male for ever, with several Immunities and Priviledges, and they could not be deprived of them unless guilty of some Capital Crime: These Honours have been since so liberally bestow'd by some Powers both of *France* and *Germany*, that every Village in *France* and *Italy* presents you with a Marquis, and the Counts of

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Germany are almost infinite. The Nobles of *Germany* had scarce gain'd a Priviledge of these Honours for Life, but they began to destroy that Power from whence they deriv'd their own; after the Death of *Lewis* the Fourth, without Issue, who was the last Emperour of the Race of *Charlemaign*, they declar'd the Empire to be elective, and prescrib'd Laws to *Conrad*, then Duke of *Franconia*, whom they rais'd to the Throne.

Otho the first finish'd that Work, which his Predecessors had begun, being involved in War on every side, and finding that his Nobles had neither rais'd him that Money which was necessary to support it, nor seem'd active in the Execution of their Duty, thought of an Expedient to engage them in it; he made their Honours and Possessions Hereditary, well knowing they would be more hearty in the Defense of that Country, which he had made their own.

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The Bishops and Clergy finding, that the Secular Princes succeeded so well in their Views, closely follow'd their Example, and prevailed upon this easy Monarch to join temporal Powers to the Jurisdiction of the Church, and to invest them with Royal Rights and Honours in their Possessions, as hereditary Lands granted from the Empire; *Brunon*, Archbishop of *Cologne*, was first invested by this Emperour, and soon after the Dutchy of *Lorrain* was given to his Brother, which he possess'd with the same Priviledges and Powers that the secular Princes enjoy'd.

Christianity was first heard of in *Germany* by some Persons, whom *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* sent to preach the Gospel, but it was no where openly profess'd, 'till after the Reign of *Constantine*; that Prince being the first Emperour who had profess'd Christianity, gave great Countenance to it: He established the Council of *Nice*,
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and forwarded the Progress of Religion to the utmost of his Power; however the Provinces of the Empire were every where so fond of their old Worship, that Christianity did not much prevail 'till the Reign of *Charlemain*; that Prince soon made this Religion to flourish, by his great Care and Application in regulating all Matters of the Church: He reform'd their old Councils and Bishops, and redress'd such Grievances and Abuses as he found Reason to complain of; he instituted other Councils, he appointed new Bishops, and though Christianity was known and profess'd so many Ages before, yet by his great Care and Vigilance in its Propagation and Establishment, he may be properly call'd its Founder, Patron, and Support.

The World was every where so much involved in Paganism and the Worship of false Gods, that it was
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very hard to introduce a new Doctrine of Worship; there was no possible Method to effect this, but to allow them other Images instead of those they then worshipp'd, and suffer them to retain some of their old Processions, Ceremonies and Superstitions, that, under the Colour and Disguise of these, they might gradually proceed to wean them from Idolatry, and lead them into the Paths of Light and Reason.

Their former Devotion and Worship had been sometimes paid to the Statues of *Venus* and *Mercury*, but as they were almost constantly engaged in War, their principal Sacrifices and Oblations were made to *Pallas* and *Mars*; the Statues of all these Deities are yet to be seen in several Churches of the Empire; in many Places of *Germany* where Christianity is now professed, the People are so extremely ignorant as to its true Nature and Design, so fond of Superstition, and exercise

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use so many various Modes of Idolatry in all their Worship, that it would be great Presumption for any Man to suppose it impossible they should return to the Worship of their old Deities again.

Charlemain's Care was equally extended to Church and State; he frequently met the Nobles of the Empire, and instituted and regulated those Assemblies, which have been since call'd the Dyer or State of the Empire: These Assemblies in his Time had no distinct power from his own, he conven'd them at *Worms*, which was the Place where he was crown'd, consulted them in the Conduct of his Wars, and in gaining Subsidies to support the Expence, but gave them no other Authority than what was absolutely necessary to execute his Designs.

Charlemain had scarce reigned two Years, when his Brother *Carloman*, who possess'd the Eastern Empire, died, and such

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such was the Fame of *Charlemaign* at that Time, that the Nobility and Clergy invited him to the Crown; this afforded him so favourable an Opportunity, that he immediately consented to accept it, and quietly took Possession of both Empires.

While he was regulating the Government of these new Possessions, the People of *Lombardy*, under the Command of *Didier* their King, made new Devastations and Outrages amongst the Clergy and People of *Italy*, but their Grievances were no sooner known, than *Charlemaign* hastened to their Relief; he enter'd *Italy* with two Armies, which he march'd over the *Alps*, forced every Pass and Barrier that obstructed his Progress, and met with no Resistance from the Armies of his Enemies. He went to *Rome*, when *Adrian* the First was Pope, where all the Honours of a victorious Conqueror were paid him; the Pope, Senate and People of *Rome*

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went out to meet him ; they call'd him their Great Deliverer, they acknowledg'd him to have the same Sovereignty over them, which all preceding Emperours had claim'd ; they paid him Homage, and made Oath of Fidelity to him, and ratified the whole by that famous Act, commonly call'd the Decree of Pope *Adrian* : By this Act they acknowledged him the Conqueror and lawful Emperour of *Rome*, they own'd his Right to confirm the Election of a Pope, and his Authority of appointing and creating Bishops in all Parts of his Dominions.

Charlemaign was willing on his part to return these Honours they had paid him ; he very well knew that Power over Conscience would influence and govern those, whom the Sword could not reach, and therefore spared no pains to win the Hearts and Affections of the Clergy ; he gave them a secular Jurisdiction, which in many Cases was absolute;

absolute; he confirm'd to them all those Grants which his Father had bestow'd upon them, and added considerable Lands and Possessions to the Church.

He then return'd to *Germany* and carried on his Wars against the *Saxons*, whom having reduced to Obedience, he made new Visits to *Italy* and *Rome*, where he found the Church so attach'd to his Interest, that the City of *Rome* paid him a very considerable yearly Tribute, and at last insisted upon his being crown'd, which at their earnest Request he complied with, and was crown'd in *St. Peter's Church* at *Rome*, by the Stile and Title of *Charles Cæsar Augustus*, Emperour of the *Romans*. This Ceremony was performed by the Pope, who, after having put an Imperial Crown on his Head, and consecrated him with holy Oil, paid him Homage, and then presented him to the People, who follow'd the Example

of the Pope, in paying Homage and Subjection to him.

'Tis generally believ'd that *Charlemaign* was the first who laid aside the old Arms of the Empire, which is one Eagle sable, still born by the King of the *Romans*, during the Life of the Emperour; and from the Time of his Coronation at *Rome*, represented the Eagle spread or displayed, and with two Heads, as an Emblem of his Care over all his Dominions, and his vigilant Inspection over both Empires.

Charlemaign having receiv'd the Crown of *Rome* from the Hands of the Pope, gave occasion for much Dispute with regard to the Supremacy of Power; there were several bigotted Persons, who were weak enough to maintain, that the Authority of the Emperour was deriv'd from the Pope, and that the Supremacy of Power still remain'd in his Hands; but it so happen'd, that this Pope had no Power or
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Dominions to give; *Charlemaign* was in full Possession of the Government by Right of Conquest, and the Church had no other Lands than what were given to them by his Ancestors for their maintenance and support; it was also determin'd by their own Decree, that the Power of creating and investing Bishops was absolutely in the Sovereign; the Pope indeed did crown him, *viz.* the Pope being the chief Bishop of the Church, was naturally appointed to perform that Ceremony.

As the Countries of the Empire were so extensive, the Persons who were proper for every Office could not be known to the Sovereign; and for that Reason, as the Dukes and Princes had leave to recommend and nominate Persons for Civil Offices in their Provinces, so the Clergy and People in each Diocese had liberty to make choice of such a Person to be their Bishop as should be agreeable to them,

but these Elections were always made in the Presence of a Commissary sent from the Emperour for that Purpose: If the Sovereign approv'd the Choice they had made, they were then invested in this manner; a Crosier, as an Emblem of their Pastoral Care over their Flock, was given them, and a Ring, as an Emblem that they were married or inseparably united to the Church.

The several Popes who succeeded *Adrian*, made use of every Opportunity to advance their Power, but the Right of chusing and investing Bishops was for several Ages maintain'd by the secular Power, in spite of all the Efforts and Oppositions of the Church; the Empire was so extensive, and form'd of so many different Nations, who had Views and Interests distinct from each other, that there were frequent Seditions and Conspiracies in it; the Clergy seldom fail'd to lay hold of these Commotions, as often as any
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favourable Occasion offer'd, and during the Disturbance and Interruption of the secular Power, they found some Means to advance their own: That Priviledge the Popes had by Custom acquired of crowning the Emperour, was of all other Occasions the most favourable to their Designs; for though it was no more than a Ceremony appointed to be perform'd by the chief Bishop of the Church for the sake of Appearance and Solemnity; yet as often as any Disputes happen'd about the Succession, they did not so much regard the Person to whom the Crown properly belong'd, as the Person who would be most favourable to themselves; upon the Decease of *Lewis* the Second, his youngest Nephew *Charles* the Second having got a Party in the Empire, went to *Rome*, and having made large Promises to the Church, was crown'd Emperour by Pope *John* the Eighth, in Defiance
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of the Salic Law, and without the least colour of Right or Justice.

Lewis the Fourth was the last Emperour in the Line of *France*; that Monarch dying without Issue, gave a favourable Opportunity to the Princes and States of *Germany* to assert their Liberty; they had been weary of the Grievances and Oppressions they had met with, from some of their Emperours on the one hand, and from the pretended Powers of the Church on the other; they resolved from this time to act for themselves, and chuse a Prince of their own for their Emperour. To that end, in the Year 912, they held a Dyet at *Worms*, and made an Offer of the Crown to *Otho* Duke of *Saxony*; but that Prince refusing this Dignity, and excusing himself by means of his great Age, they made choice of *Conrad* Duke of *Franconia* for their Emperour.

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The Kingdom of *France* still remain'd in the Hands of *Charlemaign's* Race, but that Kingdom was then divided into Provinces, and so parcell'd out amongst the Princes of the Empire, that what remain'd to the Descendants of *Charlemaign* was of little Importance. *Charles*, commonly call'd *Charles le simple*, was then King; and whilst the Emperour, *Henry the First*, was pursuing his Victories in other Parts of the Empire, he rais'd a small Army, and marching into the Country of *Lorraine*, did some little Mischief there, and in the Towns of *Spire*, *Worms*, and *Mayence*, upon the Borders of the *Rhine*; but his Army being soon repulsed upon the Return of *Henry* to those Parts, that Prince desired to meet *Henry* and settle Terms of Peace; accordingly *Henry* met him at *Bonn*, where they held an amicable Conference together, and that Treaty,

Treaty, commonly call'd the *Treaty of Bonn*, was signed in the Year 921, in which Treaty *Charles* did, in the Name of himself and his Successors, for ever renounce all future Claims or Pretensions to the Empire.

The Pope and the Council of *Rome* finding the Empire upon a new Foundation, thought of new Artifices for their Establishment; they sent Compliments and Congratulations to *Henry*, at the same time entreating his Presence at *Rome*, and setting forth the Reasonableness and Necessity of his being there declared and crown'd Emperour of the *Romans*; but that Prince's Answer was, That he was content with that Title which the States of *Germany* had given him, and would excuse his Holiness any Trouble in that Matter. This Prince, finding the many Disputes that had been, and might

might again arise, about the Succession, call'd a Dyet of the Empire in the Year 935, and in their Presence nominated and recommended his Son *Otho* to be his Successor, which all the Princes of the Empire unanimously agreed to: This Custom of nominating a Succession had so good an Effect in securing the Publick Peace, that it was ever after usual for the Emperours to call a Dyet for the better securing the Succession, and the Person then chosen was always declared and crown'd King of the *Romans*. The Popes and Councils of *Rome*, in several succeeding Reigns, were so much neglected by some of their neighbouring Princes, so much oppress'd by others, and in so much Confusion amongst themselves, that they often submitted to supplicate the Aid and Protection of the Emperour. In the Reign of *Henry the Third*, the Quarrels of the Church were become so

so notorious, as to the Establishment of their Power and the Elections of their Popes, that the Emperour went to *Rome*, and by his own Authority deposed *Gregory the Sixth*, who was then Pope, caus'd *Clement the Second* to be chosen in his Place, and oblig'd the Senate and People of *Rome* to promise upon Oath, That they would never after accept or own any Man to be their Pope, till he should be confirm'd by the Emperour.

This Oath and Fidelity was in the next Reign forgotten, for upon the Death of Pope *Alexander the Second*, Cardinal *Hildebrand*, who was a Man of great Pride and Ambition, and well skill'd in the Knowledge of Men and the State of the Empire, publickly owned to the Bishops and Clergy, the great Contempt he had for such Persons as should accept Spiritual Benefices from Lay-Hands, and discovered his Resolution and Abili-

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tries to deprive the Emperour of that Power he assum'd of investing Popes and Bishops; the Council of *Rome*, knowing no Person so proper to accomplish these Designs as himself, promoted him to the Papal Dignity without the least Knowledge or Consent of the Emperour; the Princes of the Empire no sooner heard of it, but they call'd a Dyet at *Mayence*, in which they publickly complain'd of these Proceedings at *Rome*, declar'd the Emperour was bound to maintain that Right of investing Popes and Bishops which he had receiv'd from his Predecessors, and which had been declared and acknowledged by the Councils of *Rome*; and therefore insisted upon it, that he should declare the Election void, and depose *Gregory the Seventh* from that Authority he unlawfully assum'd: Upon this, the Emperour sent an Embassador to *Rome*, with Power to depose *Gregory*

gory in case he did not acknowledge his Power, and petition to him for a Confirmation of his Election.

Gregory receiv'd this Embassy with great Civility, answering, That he neither asked for or expected this Dignity; that the *Roman* People had forced him to accept it; that he accepted it only on condition of the Emperour's Approbation, and had deferr'd his Consecration till he should know his Pleasure: These Apologies had such weight with the Emperour, that he sent immediate Orders for the Confirmation of that Election.

The Pope having so far obtain'd his Ends, and being now fix'd in his Office by an absolute and indisputable Authority, was very quick to shew his Resentments; he issued out Excommunications against several of the chief Princes and Bishops of the Empire; he excommunicated all Bishops and Clergy that were married,
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all such as were invested in any Benefice by the Laity, and all such Laity as had invested them; he sent Embassadors and Nuntios into all Parts of the Empire on purpose to raise Sedition, and a disaffected Spirit against the Emperour, and managed this Point so well, that in a short time many Complaints were sent to him, signed by several of the Saxon Princes, complaining of his Majesty's Ill-conduct, and praying his Holiness to depose him. The Pope, having this Opportunity of making his Tribunal formidable and universal, summoned the Emperour to *Rome*, to answer these Complaints made against him, and threatned to excommunicate and depose him in case he refused to pay Obedience to the Church. The Emperour, surprized at this Insolence, called a Dyet at *Worms*, in which it was agreed, that *Gregory* had obtain'd the

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See by base and indirect Means, and that the Emperour, by virtue of that Supreme Authority derived to him from his Predecessors, and also, in pursuance of their Example, might and ought to deprive *Gregory* of his Office, and appoint another in his room. Agreeable to this Resolution, he sent an Embassador to *Rome*, who declar'd the Pope to be unworthy and incapable of his Office, and discharged the *Roman* People from any further Duty or Obedience to him.

The Pope, provoked by this Indignity, call'd a Council at *Rome*, who resolv'd that it was in the Power of the Pope to depose the Emperour, and that he ought to depose him: Accordingly the Pope declar'd the Princes and Subjects of the Empire to be free from the Oath they had made to him, forbid all Persons whatever to maintain any
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Communication with him, and pronounced Excommunication against him, and all such as should adhere to him. This Contest between the secular and spiritual Power occasioned many Divisions, Tumults, and Civil Wars in *Germany*. This unhappy Prince finding himself forsaken by his Friends, and his Empire in such Distress and Confusion, submitted to the Power of the Pope, went to *Rome*, and suffer'd many severe and cruel Penances; this Submission still more provok'd the Princes of the Empire, many of whom would never after pay Obedience to him. Though these Civil Wars did not end till the Ruin of this holy Persecutor, as well as that of the unhappy Prince he depos'd, yet this was the main Foundation upon which the Church of *Rome* built those Powers and Prerogatives she afterwards asserted, and that Independency

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dency from the Secular Power which she still pretends to maintain.

Henry the Fifth being sensible of the Misfortunes his Father had fallen into by his Quarrels with the Church, was willing to oblige the Pope and Council of Rome at the Expence of his own Honour and Authority, and condescended to grant whatever they were pleas'd to exact from him. *Paschal the Second* was then Pope, and very soon confirm'd the Decrees made by *Gregory* against the Emperour's Right of investing Ecclesiasticks, and made several others in prejudice of the Secular Power. Many Princes of the Empire signified their Displeasure against these Proceedings, and his Majesty's Condescension to the Pride and Ambition of the Pope; upon which the Emperour call'd a Dyet at *Ratisbon*, in the Year 1110, in which it was unanimously resolv'd to furnish him with an Army for the

the Support of his Rights, with which Army he marched into *Italy* to reduce the Pope and his Adherents to Obedience; the Pope continued for some time obstinate, but being in no condition to oppose this Army, and being absolutely in the Power of the Emperour, was forced to accommodate the Matter, and a formal Treaty between the Emperour and himself was agreed upon and sign'd; in which Treaty it was declar'd, That the Pope should never more dispute the Emperour's Right of investing Bishops, and that none should be consecrated without his Consent, and that the Pope should never excommunicate an Emperour upon any Pretence whatever: On the other hand, it was declar'd on the Part of the Emperour, That he would restore and maintain the Rights of the Holy See, and pay that Regard and Respect to the Pope which all

his Predecessors had paid. This Treaty was of very little weight, for, the Bishops of the Empire not approving it, declar'd the Treaty to be of no Force, and excommunicated the Emperour; the Pope, notwithstanding his own Act and Oaths, confirm'd that Excommunication; however, upon some Submission from the Emperour, he was again declar'd free from the Excommunication, and restor'd to the Rights of the Church.

The Powers of *Germany* resolv'd, after the Death of this Prince, once more to set aside the hereditary Succession; they had been long weary of a despotick Power, and a Government which kept them in so much Fear and Subjection, and therefore agreed to constitute a sort of Commonwealth, with a Monarch for the Head and Support of it; but this Head should so absolutely depend upon its Members, that without their

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Consent he should not be able to execute any thing, but should depend upon their Will and Consent from whom he received his Power: and that the Administration of the Government should be conducted under these Restrictions, they look'd out for such a Man for their Emperour, upon whose natural Temper and Disposition they could most depend for the Support of it; and having fix'd upon *Lotharius*, then Duke of *Saxony*, he was crown'd Emperour at *Aix la Chapelle* in the Year 1126.

This Prince, finding himself under different Engagements from those of his Predecessors, and upon a new Establishment, was desirous to secure his Government, and took every Occasion to gain new Friends; he gave considerable Grants to several Princes of the Empire, and conferr'd new Honours and Favours upon the Church; and, the more to win the

Affections of the Clergy, he went to *Rome*, and, according to the Custom of his Predecessors, was there crown'd, but receiv'd the Crown from the Hands of the Pope in a more condescending and suppliant manner than any Emperour had ever done before.

When he had, by these Measures, establish'd himself in the Hearts of his People, he resolv'd to determine and put an end to the many Disputes that had happened in his Dominions with respect to private as well as publick Right and Property; every Province had at that time particular Laws and Customs to themselves, which so differ'd from those of their Neighbours, and were often so contradictory, and so much perverted in the Execution of them, that he determin'd to abolish them, and in their Place to revive the old Laws of *Justinian*, which for so many

many Ages had been laid aside; he made a publick Decree for that purpose, and those Laws and Institutes were found so reasonable, and of so much Advantage to the Commonwealth, that they were immediately put in practice, and the Execution of Justice directed by them in all Parts of *Italy* and *Germany*, and afterwards in all the Provinces and Jurisdictions throughout *France* and *Spain*.

Though this Prince had been chosen Emperour by the Vote of the Dyet, and in prejudice of the Hereditary Succession, yet so great is the Infatuation of Power, and the Fountain from whence it flow'd so soon forgotten by the Possessor, that he had no sooner settled the Peace and Quiet of the Empire, but he made use of the strongest Efforts to secure it to his Family; he had given his only Daughter in Marriage to

Henry Duke of Bavaria, whom he earnestly recommended to the Princes of the Empire; and tho' no Prince was more belov'd by his Subjects, yet so tenacious were they of that Liberty they had with a long Series of Pains and Difficulty acquir'd, that all his Designs were to no effect; he was however unwilling to part with Hopes so agreeable to him, and therefore, not long before his Death, he exhorted his Son-in-law to support his Title, and deliver'd the *Regalia* of the Empire into his Hands.

The Dyet paid little Regard to his Design, for *Conrad Duke of Franconia*, and Nephew to the Emperour *Henry the Fifth*, having behaved himself well in the late Reign, and peaceably submitted to that Authority which had set him aside from the Succession, was unanimously chosen Emperour by the Princes of the Dyet, and was soon after crown'd

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at *Aix la Chapelle* in 1130. The Duke of *Bavaria* refusing to send the *Regalia* upon this Occasion, was publickly censur'd by the Dyet for his Behaviour, and was afterwards, by a publick Sentence, depriv'd of all his Lands and Possessions; neither were they bestow'd upon any of his Family, but the Dutchy of *Saxony* was given to the Marquis of *Brandenburgh*, and that of *Bavaria* to the Marquis of *Austria*.

These Transactions were very agreeable to *Roger* then King of *Sicily*, who being desirous of establishing and increasing that Kingdom he had so lately acquir'd, could not by any means better effect it, than by laying hold of any Opportunity to raise Commotions and kindle a Flame in the Empire: He saw that *Guelph*, Brother of *Henry*, so lately depriv'd of his Possessions, was a very daring and enterprizing Man; *Henry* died soon

soon after his Misfortunes, and *Guelph* was easily persuaded to believe that those Countries, which his Brother had possess'd, did by Right of Inheritance belong to him; and therefore having receiv'd a considerable Sum of Money from the King of *Sicily*, and a great Party of the *Saxons* declaring in his Favour, he undertook a War against the Emperour, and after several Rencounters, *Guelph* was besieg'd in the Castle of *Weinsburgh*: The besieg'd resolved to make a Sally upon the Enemy, and the Word agreed upon for that Occasion was *Hiewvelt*: *Frederick* the Emperour's Brother, who then commanded the Imperial Forces, having discover'd the Word, gave to his Party that of *Hiegibelin*, which was the Name of some Village in *Suavia*, where he had been bred; this was the Occasion of those two Parties, call'd the *Guelphs* and *Gibelins*, which became so general in *Italy* ever after:

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During those Civil Wars, several Towns and Countries of *Italy* took an Opportunity to assert their Liberty, and form themselves into free Cities and Commonwealths; the Pope and Clergy being so often at variance with the secular Power, soon join'd themselves to the Party of the *Guelphs*, which gave such a Sanction to that Party, that the Word *Guelphs* signified the Friends of the Church; and such Families as bore the Name, distinguish'd themselves by persecuting every *Gibelin* or Friend of the Emperour, and treating all such as profligate excommunicated Persons, unworthy of Society and the Name of a Christian.

Conrad the Third was further distinguished by engaging in the Crusade or Holy War; Pope *Eugene* the Third was no sooner chosen, but he studied to maintain a Friendship with the Emperour, and argued, how much it was to his Honour, and how far as a
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Christian Emperour, he was in Duty bound to assist in driving the *Turks* and *Saracens* out of *Palestine* or the Holy Land; these Arguments prevailed on this Monarch to join with other unhappy Princes in that fruitless War, which so long continued, and was so often reviv'd, to the Ruin and Misery of such as made themselves Parties in it, and rather tended in its Consequences to the Prejudice and Discredit of the Christian Religion, than by any means to advance it.

These Wars were however very useful to such Princes as had no concern in them, for as often as the Emperours of *Germany* were impoverish'd by them, several powerful Princes took Occasion to form themselves into separate Communities, and never afterwards paid Obedience to the Laws of the Empire: The Pope and Councils of *Rome* took the same Advantage of that Distress, which they themselves had

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occasion'd: *Frederick* the First being
drown'd in his way to the Crusade,
and *Henry* the Sixth, who had been
elected King of the *Romans*, going to
Rome in order to receive the Crown
from the Hands of the Pope, he was
inhumanly treated and insulted by
Celestine the Third, who was then in
the Chair: This Pope being sensible
of the Troubles of the Empire, and
finding how easy it was to raise new
Commotions, would not consent to
crown *Henry*, unless he would declare
by the Manner of his Acceptance,
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self for it; to that Purpose he obliged
him to kneel before him, and after
he had put the Crown on his Head,
he kick'd it off with his Foot, and
then put it on again, as an Emblem
that he could bestow the Crown on
any one, and take it away again at
his Pleasure: But this Treatment met
with a proper Resentment from several
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successive Emperours, who paid no Regard to the Threats of his Holiness, nor any Homage to his Person, they had made the Punishment of Excommunication so common, that it began to grow contemptible; *Frederick* the Second laugh'd at it, and being determin'd to remove the Meeting of the Dyet from *Spire*, *Worms* and *Mayence*, which were Towns so much under the Jurisdiction of the Clergy, appointed them at *Francfort*, where they have been frequently held ever since.

But notwithstanding this, the Church was still able to raise Com-motions from the clashing Interests of so many different Powers, and whenever the Pope was treated with Contempt by one Power, he was sure to be courted by another. The Kings of *France*, during the Distractions of the Empire, entered into many Alliances, and advanced their Power, which

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which could very easily be effected from that Complication of Evils the Empire laboured under for near three Centuries: The Emperours and Popes were ever at variance, the Crusades devoured their Wealth, the Quarrels between their Princes, the different Emperours chosen at the same time, the Divisions between the Houses of *Austria* and *Bavaria*, and those numberless Evils they found reason to complain of, had no End 'till *Charles* the Fourth was chosen King of the *Romans* by several Electors and Princes, and crowned at *Bonn* by the Archbishop of *Cologne* in 1346.

This Prince was the Son of *John* King of *Bohemia*, and Grandson to the Emperour *Henry* the Seventh, Count of *Luxemburgh*, who had married a Daughter of the Duke of *Brabant*: *Charles* had been bred in *France* at the Academy of *Paris*, and made an early Progress in Learning: Those Arts and Sciences

Sciences he had acquired in his Youth, were much advanced and every where promoted by him: He was no Stranger to the Art of War, but as he met with so little Opposition to his Designs, he had seldom occasion to make use of it; his chief Application was in the improvement of Learning, and the settlement of his Empire upon such Laws and Regulations, as might prevent those Evils it had been so long exposed to; he founded an University at *Prague*, the Capital City of *Bohemia*, and to the utmost of his Power encouraged Arts and Sciences in all Parts of his Empire; the Passion which debased his Character, was Avarice; he spared no Pains to increase his hereditary Possessions; he added several Countries to them, and to enrich himself, he sold Priviledges and Immunities to several Towns, added to the Priviledges of others for certain Sums of Money, and having by all

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Ways and Means procured great Wealth, he bestowed part of it in bribing several powerful Princes and Electors to choose his Son King of the Romans; he won over others to this Design, by giving them several of those Towns and Countries they now possess in those Electorates upon the Rhine; and though, by his Art and Address, he effected this great Point of securing the Empire to his Family, yet, in order to obtain it, he strip'd it of a great part of its Possessions, and (as the Wits of that Time commonly express'd it) thoroughly plumed the Eagle, before it was conferred upon his Son.

Notwithstanding these Grants to particular Princes, he was a great Enemy to the Pride and Power which were at that time assumed by the Church, and, in spite of all Threats or Excommunications, he gave them new Laws which confined their Power

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under certain Restrictions; but the most remarkable Event in his Reign, was that fundamental Law or Charter which he established in the Empire.

He found most of the Disturbances which had happened in the Empire, proceeded from those Quarrels and Animosities which always fell out amongst its Princes, with respect to the Election of an Emperour; to redress which Grievance, there was a Necessity of reducing the Number of Electors, and fixing that Power to a certain Number, and the Conduct of this Election to such a Form and Method as might prevent all future Confusion. To this purpose he summoned a Dyet at *Nurimburg* in 1356, where the principal Electors, Princes, Counts, Barons, Deputies of Free-Towns, &c. did not fail to meet him, and it was there resolved, by unanimous Consent, to reduce

reduce the several Laws, Customs and Constitution of the Empire into Writing, and to add many good and salutary Laws to those already made; the whole was agreed to be reduced under certain Heads or Articles, and in them the Form and Ceremonies of electing an Emperour were to be expressly declared; as also the Number of Electors, their several Offices and Power, the Rights and Priviledges both of themselves and others, and every thing that could tend to the Peace and Security of the Empire. This Edict is commonly called, *La Bulle d'Or*, or *The Golden Bull*, from a golden Seal which is fixed to it, on which is impress'd the Emperour sitting on his Throne on one Side, and the Capitol of *Rome* on the other. It is a Parchment Book (to which this Medal is tied) containing all those fundamental Laws of the Empire,

under several Heads or Articles; these Articles were at first twenty-three, which set forth the Time, Place, Manner and Conduct of electing Emperours, the particular Priviledges of the Electors, and the Nature of the Succession: These made the first Chamber or College, now called the *College of Electors*; the second is the Chamber or *College of Princes*; and the third is that of the *Imperial Towns* or *Cities*. Seven other Articles were added to these, wherein the Security of the Succession should always be determined by an Election of a King of the *Romans*; and particular Immunities and extraordinary Priviledges were granted to the Kings of *Bohemia*, which were ever confirmed in all Treaties, Councils or Dyets. This Edict is indeed the principal Security and Basis of many of those excellent Laws and Establishments which were made by the
Emperour

Emperour *Charles the Fifth*, who settled the Succession and Inheritance of the *Netherlands* by that Pragmatick Sanction in 1549, which was in some measure productive of that famous Pragmatick Sanction accomplished in the Reign of *Charles the Sixth*, in the Year 1724, in which it was decreed as a perpetual Law, for the better Support of the Empire and to preserve the Balance of *Europe*, that all the Lands, hereditary Possessions and Dominions whatsoever belonging to the august House of *Austria*, should be inseparably united to the same; and the Order of Succession was then established and agreed to by all Parties, to prevent any possibility of dividing or dismembring the said Possessions.

The Pope was not consulted in the Establishment of the *Golden Bull*, nor in those Laws and Decrees which were made for the Settlement of the

Empire in the Reign of *Charles the Fifth*, so that his Power of choosing and crowning Emperours was at an end; however himself and his Successors still maintained a Power of their own, which sometimes did great execution: They maintained the Right of calling Councils, and excommunicating all such as incurred their Displeasure; but these Councils were so contradictory to each other, that the Pope's Infallibility was call'd in question; his exorbitant Demands for Indulgences, and his pardoning all Sins, howsoever heinous, for money, gave offence to many well-meaning Persons, who wanted only some opportunity to shew their Resentment. They endeavoured, in several Parts of *Germany*, to oppose these Oppressions, and formed themselves into several different Sects of Religion; but all was to little purpose till that famous Opposition carried

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ried on against them by *Martin Luther* in the Year 1517.

Leo the Tenth was then Pope, and having resolved to carry on the War against the *Turks*, and to finish the famous Church of *St. Peter* at *Rome*, wanted large Sums of Money to support such an extraordinary Expence; in order to procure the same, he sent Indulgences to the several Ecclesiastick Electors, Archbishops and Bishops, to be by them distributed throughout all parts of the Empire. The *Dominicans* were chiefly employed by these Powers as Emissaries to disperse and make sale of the same; the Priests of this Order resolving to make the most of it, assured their Congregations from their Pulpits, that the Efficacy and Validity of these Bulls were beyond any other whatever; that all Christians who should refuse to accept them, must be in danger of the severest

Judgments, and that they were not only a Pardon for all past Sins, howsoever great and heinous, but were also a Security against future Crimes. These Doctrines, and the use which these Fathers made of the Money, (for all Historians allow it to have been a merry Season with them) gave great offence. The Fathers of the *Augustin* Order exerted themselves upon this occasion, and made publick Complaint against them: *Luther* was himself of this Order, and was at the bottom of all these Complaints: He was bred at the University of *Wirtemburgh*, where he became afterwards Professor; he was a Person of great Sagacity as well as Learning, and had but little Fear in his Constitution; he made publick Remonstrances against these *Dominicans* and their Indulgences, and caused the Fathers of his Order to preach against them, and afterwards he exhibited

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bited Articles against them, in which he denied the Authority of the Pope, and set forth a new Doctrine for such as would embrace it. The Pope's Party were much alarmed at this Conduct, and caused this new Doctrine of *Luther's* to be publicly burnt at *Francfort* on the *Oder*. *Luther* was not intimidated by this Treatment; what he had Abilities to resolve, he had Resolution to execute; he returned the Compliment, and caused the Sermons and Doctrines of the Pope's Party to be burnt by his Disciples at *Wirtemburgh*. This Resentment gave new Force to his Doctrine, he soon acquired a great Party to declare in his favour, and several Princes of the Empire soon attached themselves to him. These Disputes continued many Years, and *Luther's* Party was so formidable, that neither the ecclesiastick nor civil Power could abolish them.

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In the Year 1530 he was summoned to appear before the Dyet of *Augsburgh*, and there he delivered the Articles of his Faith and Doctrine to *Charles the Fifth* then Emperour: In these Articles he acknowledged Original Sin; he maintained that Justification does not consist in Faith only, but in good Works; that the true Church consisted in the Congregation of good and pious People; that Baptism of Infants was proper and necessary. He maintain'd the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, but declared that it ought to be received in two kinds; for though he admitted the real Body and Blood of Christ to be present in the Sacrament, yet he declared them at the same time to be real Bread and Wine, and that the Sacrament consisted only in that particular use of it. He declared a Submission to the Magistrates and civil power. He pronounced

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pronounced Monastick Vows to be improper and unreasonable, and allowed that Priests might be admitted to marry. He condemned the use of Masses, the Invocation of Saints, and the Confession of Sins to the Priest.

These Doctrines were in many Instances so reasonable, that they every day got strength in spite of all Opposition ; they met with new Friends from every Quarter, got an Establishment in all publick Councils and Dyets, and in time became the established Religion of most of the Commonwealths and Free-Cities, and indeed of the most flourishing Parts of the Empire.

Besides the Catholick and Lutheran, there are in several Parts of the Empire a great number of Calvinists, or Reformed ; there are also a few Anabaptists, Quakers, and as many different Sects as can be any where

where found. The number of Jews (especially in all the free Cities) is scarce to be believed. The Disputes which arise from so many different Sects and Opinions, are, without question, one cause of those frequent Disturbances which happen in the Empire: But these Evils are chiefly owing to the nature of its Government, which is made up of so many different Powers, that, like an infinitely complicated Machine, it is very difficult to be kept in order. Every thing is indeed executed in the name of an Emperour, but the Emperour has no Power but what is derived from his Constituents; the Sovereignty still resides in the Dyet or Assembly of the States, so that it may be more properly called an Aristocracy than a Monarchy, but it is indeed hard to find any Name that is fit for it. When an Emperour is chosen, the Electors deliver

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to him a Contract, which they call the Capitulation; this contains certain Conditions which he swears to observe, and restrains him not only from extending his Authority, but even from exercising any Power at all without their Consent: There are indeed some Priviledges, which they call the reserved Rights of the Emperour, but these are rather nominal than of any real use to him. The other Rights which he has, are in common with the Electors, and some in common with the States of the Empire. These States of the Empire are distinguished by *immediate* and *mediate*, and those which they call immediate States are again distinguished and divided into two kinds, viz. those Princes, Prelates, and Free Cities which contribute to the publick Expence, and have a Right of sitting and voting in the Dyet; and those Nobles, Lordships, and Chapters

ters of the Empire who enjoy the several Privileges and Prerogatives of the States, but have no Right of sitting or voting in the Dyet. The mediate States are those which depend upon the immediate, and these are again distinguished, divided and subdivided into many different Communities and Powers.

A Government so complicated must, from the very nature of it, be liable to many Inconveniencies; but the Situation of *Germany* is the main Source of its Misfortunes; it is every way open to so many different Powers, that it is very difficult to preserve it from Injuries. There is also another Evil, which is owing to themselves, because they might, by a proper Application, find a Remedy for it; I mean, their neglect of Trade, and that little Regard or Inclination they seem to have for it. They have indeed a

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Country full of Corn, Wine, and Oil, and abounding with all sorts of Plenty; but every one who is acquainted with the Blessings and Conveniencies of Life, must be sensible that these are not sufficient for the purpose. Trade is the Support and Happiness of a Country, and though the Situation of *Germany* is not the most happy in that respect, yet Trade might surely find a better Reception and Entertainment there than has hitherto been afforded her. If *Germany* would receive Instructions, she has been taught many excellent Lessons of this kind by her Neighbours. The *French* have not been wanting here; and the *Dutch* are an Example to the World, a People who may be properly compared to the industrious Bees; every one has his Province, and all contribute to the Increase of the Commonwealth: Trade is every where honoured

honoured and esteemed by them, and he who this hour directs the helm of State, and makes Treaties with Kings, is treating with his Factors the next hour, and doing all the common Offices of Trade. How contrary is this Conduct to that of *Germany*? there the Great and the Powerful, or those, who in the mistaken Phrase of the World are called the better sort of People, neglect this Blessing of Trade, and treat all such as have any concern with her, with Prejudice and Contempt. The Rivers of *Germany* (though kindly poured out and dispersed through all parts of the Country) are for the most part so distant from the Seas, that they are strangers to that great Benefit and Blessing of the Tides; yet Labour and Industry, if duly encouraged, would make their way: But there are other and greater Obstacles than these, Commerce finds
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little Encouragement here; she, who should be kindly treated and courted as a Mistress, is rudely handled by every Clown, ill Language is given her in all Places, she is stopt and Questions are asked her at every Town, large Sums must be given before she is suffered to pass through them, and when all these Difficulties are overcome, they have either no Money to purchase her, or are weak enough to fancy they can live without her.

This is one great Source of their Misfortunes; but if we add to it that arbitrary Government they feel from the secular Princes on the one hand, and the ecclesiastick on the other, the Distresses of War, and their civil Quarrels about Jurisdiction and Power; these will be found sufficient Grounds of their Miseries and of all those Evils which can befall a People.

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COUNTRY

OF

LIEGE.

THE Country of *Liege* is situated between *Germany* to the East, and *Brabant* to the West, but depends no further upon either, than in being subject to pay an annual Tribute to the Emperour; this Country is governed by its own Prince and its own Laws, and has been very remarkable in all time for the Bravery of its Inhabitants in the Support of their Liberties; the *Romans* found them a very bold People, and suffered many Hardships and Repulses in attempting to subdue them.

them; they are called *Eburones* in *Cæsar's* Commentaries, and in conjunction with the *Nervii* and *Atuarici*, or the People of *Tongar*, and other neighbouring Powers, obtained many Victories over the *Roman* Armies. They had then a Prince whose Name was *Ambiorix*, under whose Command they succeeded in many great Designs. *Ambiorix* had indeed made several Treaties with *Cæsar*, but paid very little regard to any Promises of that kind; he always kept a great part of his Subjects in Arms, and as often as any Opportunity offered, was sure to take Revenge against the Power of *Rome*; he killed several Parties in the Night by Surprise, and almost destroyed the Army that was sent against him under the Command of *Sabinus* and *L. Cotta*; they both fell a Sacrifice to him, and one whole Legion, being at that time destroyed, is said by some Historians to have given the present Name of

Liege, from the word *Legio*, to this Country.

It is properly a Commonwealth, of which the Bishop of the Country is the Head; this Bishoprick is very ancient, being first established by a Disciple of *St. Peter* in the Year 97, at *Tongar*; but afterwards removed to *Mastricht* in 383 upon the account of some Devastations made upon the Country and Town of *Tongar* by such Persons as had not then professed Christianity; the Bishoprick remained there 'till 708, when, *Hubert* upon the Death of *St. Lambert* was promoted to the See; *Hubert* was a Man of great Fortune, and an Enemy to Christianity, but a Cross (as they tell you) appearing upon a Stag's Forehead, which he had one Day in chace, and a Voice at the same time being heard, alarmed him so much that he became a Convert, and was afterwards a Priest and Bishop of *Mastricht*, but removed the
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Seal and Residence of the Bishop to the Town of *Liege*, where he added many Revenues to the Church, and built that famous Cathedral in Honour of St. *Lambert* his Predecessor. The Diocese was formerly very extensive, and the Towns of *Cologne* and *Triers* on the East with the Countries about *Aix la Chapelle*, and a great part of *Brabant* on the West, were all under the ecclesiastick Jurisdiction of this See; at present, most of the Country near *Aix*, and *Mastricht*, the Dutchy of *Limburgh*, and a great part of the Dutchies of *Fuliers* and *Luxemburgh* are in the See: It is divided into seven Archdeaconries, each of which has a Dignity and Seat in the Church; there are in this Country upwards of 1500 Villages, and near twenty fortified Towns; there are at least 50 Baronies, besides several Jurisdictions and Lordships belonging to the Abbeyes,

which are very numerous in all parts of the Country.

The Government of this Country consists of three States, *viz.* the Chapter, the Nobility, and the Burghers: These have a Right of appointing Deputies, who shall vote and act in the Chambers of their several Jurisdictions; the Bishop has also a Right of sending Deputies to each Chamber, but they have no Vote there, and are only employed to see that nothing is done against his Interest.

The Chamber of the Revenue is chiefly managed by the Chancellor, a Treasurer, and Secretary: There are two Receivers General and six Deputies, who have each his particular District allotted him; and their Accounts are checked and examined by Registers of the States, so that the Publick Monies are managed with great Exactness.

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The Business of the Country is all transacted at *Liege*, where there are several Courts superior to each other; the Magistrates consist of two Burghermasters and twelve Echevins or Aldermen; these determine Matters of civil Dispute, and some criminal Cases; besides them there are two Chambers of the Council, one of which consists of nine Persons, and can determine Debts not exceeding a certain Sum; but the grand Council consists of twenty two Persons, some of which are of the Chapter, others of the Nobility, and others are authorized to sit there by each considerable Town of the Country; the Sentence of this Court is final.

The River *Meuse* running through all parts of this Country, makes it extremely fertile; the Banks of the River and Meadows are very beautiful, and abounding in all sorts of Plenty, and at a little distance from

the Banks on each side is a Ridge of Rocks and Mountains, covered with Vines, but the Soil is of such a nature, that the Wine is for the most part very bad; from the Top of these Mountains is every where seen a fine open Country, full of all kinds of Grain; but the chief Boast and Glory of this Country are its Mines and Quarries, every part of it abounds with Iron, Lead, Copper, Marble, Stone, Chalk, and a soft bituminous Earth, which is burnt instead of Coal in all parts of the Country, and a great demand is made for it in all the neighbouring Countries for the same use; the Trade which comes from the part of *Holland* is the most considerable; great Quantities of Iron, Stone, Chalk, &c. are every Day carried down there by the *Meuse*; and Herrings, Cheese, Butter, and all kinds of Grocery are brought back in exchange for it; the Trade with the
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Germans, French, or the Netherlands is very inconsiderable by means of the great Duties which are every where laid upon all Goods on their entry; the States of *Liege* are not without blame in this respect, for upon the least affront they have suffered no Merchandise to pass through their Country for the convenience or advantage of their Neighbours. These Disputes and Quarrels have been sometimes carried to such an height between the *Austrian Netherlands* and *Liege*, that publick Edicts have been issued out on both sides to prevent any further Commerce with each other: This is a bar to all Labour and Industry, and one Cause of those many Miseries which the Subjects of these Princes suffer.

The Inhabitants of this Country are much oppressed by Duties, Taxes, and Oppressions of every kind; Wine only is cheap, and by drinking it
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very freely in order to forget their Miseries, they are sure by that means to increase them; there is a Proverb which pronounces the capital City to be Women's Hell, Men's Purgatory, and Priest's Paradise: The Women are compleat Slaves; they draw the Boats up the River instead of Horses, they draw Barrows heavy laden about the Streets, they dig, saw, carry all kinds of heavy Burthens, and are for the most part almost naked: The Priests have truly their Paradise here, for the greatest Princes of *Europe* make Interest to be of this Chapter, because the Revenues and Power of it are greater than any other can boast of: And as to the poor Laity, if, to have no Money in their Pockets, and their Consciences at the absolute Will and Disposal of the Priests, may be called a Purgatory, we shall not find this Proverb to fall very short of the Truth.

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The City of *Liege* is situated in a Vale, surrounded by very high Mountains, and between these Mountains are a great many little Villages, abounding with rich and pleasant Meads which are watered by several little Streams from the Rivers *Wesse*, *Ourt*, &c. which discharge themselves into the *Meuse*; the Waters of these Rivers are remarkable for an aluminous Quality, and are famous for preserving and strengthening Leather; they generally keep their Leather a Year in these Waters, and it receives such a Strength and Astringency from them, that 'tis valued beyond any other in the World: The City by its low Situation, and the abundance of Waters running through it, is very foggy, dirty, and unhealthy; 'tis quite in a Bason which is a little open to the South East, otherwise the Situation of it is exactly the same as the City of *Bath* in *England*.

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The Suburbs of *Liege* are very extensive, and in all parts so populous, that they reckon the number of Inhabitants in the City and Suburbs to be not less than 150000, of these near 10000 are supposed to be employed in the Iron Mines and Manufacture, which is so considerable, and the Workmen and Materials so much esteemed, that Firelocks, Muskets, Pistols, and all kinds of small Arms are made there for most Princes in *Europe*.

Besides the Cathedral, there are seven collegiate Churches, thirty-one Parish-churches, and a great number of Abbeys and Convents. *St. Paul*, which is one of the collegiate Churches; is much admired; 'tis supported within by Pillars of fine sculptured Marble, and esteemed to be a well-proportioned Building; the *Dominican* Church is a Rotondo, and thought a fine piece of Workmanship;

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ship; but there are not any Pictures in these Churches which are very remarkable. There is one College of *English* Jesuits here, which was founded in 1616; the Situation of it is very high, and the Gardens are well laid out, and there is a very fine Prospect from them of the Country over the *Meuse*; but their Foundation is extremely poor, as is indeed the case of most *English* Convents. The Elector of *Bavaria*, (late Emperour of *Germany*) gave them several Sums of Money for their Support, but he afterwards fell into so many Misfortunes himself, and found so much occasion for his Money, that he was not able to continue this Bounty, so that these Jesuits subsisted, for the most part, by the Charity of the Inhabitants of the Town, and were lately so reduced, that they were obliged to expel part of their Society

Society that the rest might have bread.

The Chapter of *Liege* consists of upwards of sixty Members, many of whom are Princes of the first Families in *Europe*; they are called the Primary States of the Country, and so powerful, that they are able to influence all the rest: The Bishop or Prince is chosen by them, and, on the Death of the late Prince, in *November* 1743, almost the whole Body of the Chapter assembled to elect a new Bishop; the Contest was for some time warm, and the Opposition very strong between the Canons in the Interest of *France*, and those in the Interest of the House of *Austria*; but the Elector of *Cologne*, Brother to the late Emperour of *Germany*, having himself a Jurisdiction in the Church of *Liege*, his Liberality and Address, as well as those great Preferments in his

his own Gift, gave him a great weight and influence over several of the Canons, and he so conducted the matter, that, Prince *Theodore*, a younger Brother of the *Barvarian* Family, was elected Bishop. This new Bishop was no sooner elected but he thought it adviseable to write to the Queen of *Hungary*, assuring her Majesty, that "he would ob-
"serve an exact Neutrality in the
"present War; and if her Ma-
"jesty's Troops, or those of her
"Allies, should at any time have
"occasion to pass through his Ter-
"ritories, he would be sure to pay
"them all possible respect, and as-
"sist them in their March to the
"utmost of his Power." However, the Inhabitants of the Town were, before the Election of the Empe-
rour's Brother to be their Prince, much attached to the Interest of *France*, and in the Year 42 laid a
new

new Duty upon Soap on purpose to raise and maintain a Regiment of Foot for the Service of the Emperour.

The Bishop's Palace is a very handsome Building, and well furnished; it forms a Square within itself, but it is quite shut up without by very narrow Streets, and is so unwholesome, that the Bishops generally reside at a Country-seat about two *English* Miles from the Town, which is situated upon the Banks of the *Meuse*. The Town-house is an handsome Building, but so ill contrived, that the back-part of it fronts the Market-place.

The Elections of the Burghermasters and Council of the Town, were often attended with great Quarrels and Confusion; for the better avoiding of which, they are now annually chosen by ballot. The Election of these Officers is in the Burghers,

Burghers, who are formed into sixteen Chambers of different Mities or Companies of Trade.

The Ramparts of *Liege* are in some parts well planted, and form very pleasant Walks. There are still some Works of considerable strength, but as the Town is so much below the Hills, it neither is or ever could be any place of very great strength. The Citadel indeed was above it for its Defence, and was always a Place of very great strength and consequence. The Duke of *Marlborough*, during the last War, made a general Assault upon this Citadel on the 13th of *October*, 1702, and the Day following made himself master of the same. The *French*, in the Year 1705, having entered the City with a large body of Troops, formed a Design of retaking this Citadel, but the Army of the Allies marching to the Assistance of that Garrison,

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son, put an end to their Design. It was declared as one of the Conditions of the Peace of *Utrecht*, that the said Citadel should be demolished and never afterwards to be rebuilt; and, according to the tenour of the said Treaty, the *Dutch* Troops, who had for many Years garrisoned the same, demolished all the Works thereof in 1718, and then delivered it into the Possession of the Prince of *Liege*.

There are several Baths near *Liege*, and one remarkable hot Spring about four *English* Miles from the Town; but the *Spa* being so very near, prevents the People of *Liege* from making any Profit of these Places.



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MASTRICHT.

THIS Town is situated by the side of the *Meuse*, about five Leagues below *Liege*; it stands upon an open Plain, but about two *English* Miles from it are several Hills and Mountains, which almost surround it. One small Part of this Town lies over the *Meuse*, and is called *Wyke*, with a very handsome Stone Bridge to pass over. The present Name of *Mastricht* is supposed to arise from its being anciently called *Oppidum Trajectum ad Mosam*; the word *Mosa* signifies *Maes* in the *Flemish* Tongue; and the word *trajectum* became corrupted into *trecht*, and afterwards *tricht*.

Mastricht is one of the strongest Towns in *Europe*, and is of such

consequence, that the *Dutch*, who are now in possession of it, maintain in it a Garrison of 6 or 7000 Men, and have from time to time been at an immense Expence in adding to and supporting the Works. In the Arsenal and on the Works are 80 Mortars, and near 400 pieces of Cannon. They look upon it as the chief Defence of their Frontiers, and the best Security for those Treaties they have made, and is indeed, properly, the Key to their Country, and the Support of all that Trade and Commerce they maintain upon the *Meuse*. It was formerly a Lordship which jointly belonged to the Duke of *Brabant* and Bishop of *Liege*; but the chief Government of it was adjudged belonging to the Dukes of *Brabant*, by that famous Dyet of *Augsburgh* held in 1530, in the Reign of *Charles the Fifth*. It was in the power of

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of the *Spaniards* till 1633, when it was besieged and taken by the *Dutch*, and by the Treaty concluded at *Munster* they were acknowledged to be lawful Possessors of the same. The *Dutch* kept possession of it till 1673, when it was besieged by the *French* under the personal Command of *Lewis the Fourteenth*, who took it in thirteen Days. At the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1678, it was again delivered into the hands of the *Dutch*, upon condition of admitting the joint Power of the Bishop of *Liege*, and suffering the Subjects of that Prince to enjoy those Privileges and Powers they had usually possessed, and the free Exercise of the Catholick Religion. The *Dutch* have accordingly possessed it ever since, and, in compliance with the Tenour of the said Treaty, have admitted the Powers of *Liege* to the joint Execution of all civil Offices,

and the free Exercise of their Religion.

The Town is well built, the Streets well paved and very regular, making right Angles with each other; and for the better Security of the publick Peace, the Town is divided into fourteen parts, to each of which is appointed an Officer, called the *Wyck-master*, whose business it is to see that every thing is in good order in his District, and he has such a number of Workmen, who are to obey his Orders in case of Fire, &c. There is a very handsome Parade, well planted with agreeable Walks, where the main Guard is kept, and the Market or great Place is an handsome Square well planted, and in the Center of it is the Town-house, which was built in 1659: 'Tis almost a Square, and is one of the neatest Buildings in these Countries. In this House are the several Chambers

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Re- bers or Courts of Justice, Offices
the for the Reception of the Duties, &c.
ular, There is also a publick Library for
ther; the common use of all the Inhabi-
the tants, containing the most valuable
vided Books of Morality, Philosophy, and
which all Sciences.

The number of Inhabitants are
the about 20000, two thirds of which
is to are Papists, and have the free Exer-
or- cise of their Religion, but are not
such permitted to carry the Host in Pro-
re to cession to the Sick, nor to have more
&c. than two Processions each Year with-
rade, out the Doors of their Church. The
alks, rest of the Inhabitants are, for the
and most part, *Calvinists*, or Reformed,
s an who have three Churches; and a few
nd in *Lutherans*, who have one Church.
ouse, Though they consist of three diffe-
s al- rent Religions, yet, by the Diligence
the and good Conduct of the Magi-
tries, strates, they seem to live with each
am- other in Friendship and Unity; but

this is no more than a bare appearance, for they are not without constant Suspensions and Jealousies of each other; nor indeed can it be otherwise, if one considers the different Views of the Inhabitants; the Priests and Fathers of the Convents, which are very numerous here, would be glad to see the Town again in the hands of *France* or *Spain*, and have not been wanting in their Endeavours to effect it: The Jesuits and *Ricolites* had formed a Design of this kind in 1638, and several of the principal Inhabitants in conjunction with them; the Design then was, to deliver the Town into the hands of *Spain*, but this Plot being discovered, several of these Fathers were executed, and a Law made that no Jesuits or *Ricolites* should from that time be suffered to reside in the Town; but this Law was repealed when the *French* became masters of the Town, and this Re-

peal

peal was afterwards confirmed by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

The Catholics have six Churches, two of which are collegiate and well endowed. They have also ten Convents of Fathers, five of which are of *mendicant* Orders, viz. the *Ricolites*, *Capuchins*, *Bogards*, *Augustins*, and *Dominicans*. There are also eleven Convents of Nuns. The Church of the *Ricolites* is a remarkably handsome Building, and in the Convent is a particular Apartment in which the Fathers warm themselves during the Winter Season; there is no fire in it, but 'tis so contrived, that they can increase or diminish the Heat at pleasure; the Fire is in a room underneath it, by the sides of which Fire are lateral Pipes to draw and convey away the Smoke; the Heat is convey'd into the Chamber above by a great number of Iron Tubes, which are covered with Bell-Caps; these

these Caps are made to slip horizontally, and as often as they chuse to increase or diminish the heat of the Room they effect it by slipping some of these Caps off or on the Tubes.

Several of the Churches in *Mastricht* are very ancient, and that built of red Brick is reckoned one of the oldest Christian Churches in the World. The Collegiate of *St. Servais* is well endowed, and consists of a Provost, Dean, Master, and thirty-seven Canons. The annual Revenue of these Canonries are not less than 100 Pistoles, and as often as they become vacant are filled up by the nomination of the Provost, or the *States-General*; the former have power to fill up those which become vacant in his Months, which are four, and those which fall in the other eight (which formerly belonged to the Pope) are now filled up by the *States-General*, and commonly sold to

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to the best Bidder. The other collegiate Church of *Our Lady*, or *Notre Dame*, consists of a Provost, who is chosen by the Chapter of *Liege*, a Dean and sixteen Canons. The annual Revenue of these Canonries are not more than 40 Pistoles, and are filled up in the same manner as the former. There are several Hospitals for the Sick, one for Soldiers, and one for Orphans. In the Church of *St. Servais* there is a remarkable Picture representing an Angel holding forth a Writing in the *German* Tongue, with these Words, “*Monoph and Gondolph! arise and appear at the Consecration of the Church of Aix.*” The Miracle is this. When *Charlemaign* sent for Pope *Leo the third* to consecrate that Church, they tell you there were two Bishops wanting to complete the number, that Monarch had required to be present upon this occasion, and

and that upon this Exigency these two Saints (who had been formerly Bishops) instantly appeared at the Consecration: This Story is heartily believed in these Countries, and this Inscription is upon their Tomb.

*Exitur hâc Arcâ Monulphus, Aquisque dicato,
Gondulphus Templo se reddit uterque Hierarcha.*

which tells you, that they both rose and appeared at this Consecration.

While the *Spaniards* were in possession of this Town, it had no other defence than one Stone Wall, which surrounded the Town, the Circuit of which is near three *English* Miles; but the States-General had no sooner possession of it than they added many detached or advanced Bastions and other Out-works of considerable Strength; several more Outworks were added to these by the *French* during those five Years they were Masters of it: The Ramparts at present are built of Free Stone, every
where

where very strong and flanked by several small Towers and Bastions at equal distances from each other; but the principal Force and Strength of the Town are the Outworks, which consist of thirteen Bastions and four Hornworks, all esteemed well proportioned and properly placed; there is one Fossè between the Ramparts and these Outworks, and another between them and the Covered Way; the Covered Way is in some parts double, in others triple, and the Glacis is every where very regular; there is scarce any part of the Works but are mined, and there are a great many small sally Ports or Passages under the Works, through which they can secretly convey any number of Forces to relieve their Parties, or make Sallies upon the Enemy. All this would seem to make a Place considerable, but *Mastricht* has still greater Advantages than these; at a Mile's distance from

from the Town on the South side near the *Meuse* are two Forts, one called *Julius Caesar's* Fort on the top of an high Rock, very old and almost demolished, but the other Fort, which is called *Fort St. Peter*, is very strong, and always kept well garrison'd; it was built by the *Dutch* in 1703, and under the Rocks of it there are subterraneous Passages, which run almost to *Liege*, and from whence the Garrison of the Fort have many Communications with the Country, and in case of Necessity, an easy Conveyance of Provisions. Several *Roman* Devices and Antiquities have been found in these subterraneous Passages, so that they are generally supposed to have been formed by them; and as *Cæsar* after the Wars with *Ambiorix* became for some time Master of these Countries, this Account is by no means improbable: The chief use of these Mines at present consists in the Stone which

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is there found ; there are constantly a great number of Workmen employed there, and great Quantities of this Stone are carried down the *Meuse* to *Holland* ; the Proprietors of the Lands above, have the Stone under their own Lands, so that each has in effect a double Farm : The Works of this Fort *St. Peter* are very numerous and extensive, they command all the Country around them, and in a great measure the Town it self ; but the chief Security of this Fort and the Town of *Mastricht*, consists in the Inundations which this Garrison have at command ; they can at any time drown the Country all round this Fort, and fill all the Fossès of *Mastricht*, (which, for the most part, are very large and deep) in less than three Days time, by the Waters of the *Jecker* or *Jarr* ; this little River rises a little above the Village of *Corswarem*, about
eight

eight * Leagues from *Mastricht*, and after having made several windings through the Villages about *Tongar*, it runs by Fort *St. Peter*, and from thence to the Town of *Mastricht*, where it is made to divide it self into three Branches, which run through three different Streets of the Town; afterwards (if its Course be not stopt to fill the Fossès) these Branches meet again in one Stream, and run into the *Meuse*. On the other side of the Mountain of *St. Peter* is a Convent of *Ricolites*, which is a very neat Building; there are Variety of pretty Gardens, and a Gallery fronting the *Meuse*, from whence is a beautiful and extensive Prospect over the Country; the Fathers of this Convent have the Privilege of admitting Ladies into any part of it; the Prospects are very fine, and there are constant Parties of Pleasure

* The words, *League*, *Stone*, or *Hour* signify three *English* Miles.

ure; indeed most of the Gallantries and Amours of the Town and Neighbourhood are there carried on; these Fathers are compleat Masters of the Business, and they are as free to indulge these Diversions and Intrigues as they are afterwards of their Indulgences to pardon them.

The Government of this Town is perhaps one of the most extraordinary in the World; 'tis exactly divided between the Powers of *Holland* and those of *Liege*; the Officers who act on the part of the States-General, and all those Subjects with whom they have any concern, must be of the reformed Religion; the Officers who act on the part of the Prince of *Liege*, and all those with whom they have any concern, must be Catholicks; the Law of the Town, which distinguishes the different Subjects, is, that all those who are born of a Woman of *Liege*, or a Mother who ever belonged to that

H Country,

Country, are the Subjects of *Liege*; and those who are born of a *Brabant* Woman, are the Subjects of *Brabant*; the Truth is, that all Persons whatever, who are not descended from *Liege* Parents, are esteemed to be the Subjects of the States-General.

As the *Dutch* claim all those Rights and Prerogatives which formerly belonged to the Dukes of *Brabant*, or to the Pope, they have the Right of the Garrison, or the military Power, and the disposal of Church Preferments; as they are also Lords of the Soil, they have the Privilege of appointing the publick Carriages, Posts, &c. but in all civil Causes, and every other respect, the Power is exactly divided between the two States, who are necessarily so blended and united together in the distribution and execution of Justice, that *Mastricht* may be properly said to have but one Lord; they are in all things extremely cautious,

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lest the Powers of the States-General, or those of *Liege*, should have the least apparent Preference over each other, insomuch that in the very form of their Oaths, they repeat their Princes Names, mentioning one first at one time, and the other at another, to avoid distinction. There are several thousand Burghers, and in order to increase their Commerce and number of Inhabitants, they don't scruple to admit any Man a Burgher, provided he has lived in the Town six successive Months, after which he must declare himself of some Metier or Company of Trade, and at his admission take the following Oath.

‘ I *A. B.* do promise and swear to
 ‘ our most gracious Lords the Bishop
 ‘ and Prince of *Liege*, and the Lords,
 ‘ the States-General of the United Pro-
 ‘ vinces of the *Low Countries*; the
 ‘ States-General of the United Pro-
 ‘ vinces, and the Bishop and Prince
 H 2 ‘ of

‘ of *Liege*; to be loyal and faithful
 ‘ to them, and that I will not do or
 ‘ suffer to be done any thing contrary
 ‘ to the Service and Interest of our
 ‘ two Lords and Princes; that I will
 ‘ assist in promoting the Interest and
 ‘ Profit of this Town; that I will
 ‘ discover, declare, and to the utmost
 ‘ of my Power, assist in resisting and
 ‘ opposing all Conspiracies, Treasons,
 ‘ Machinations and Disorders, which
 ‘ may be designed and contrived a-
 ‘ gainst it: That I will obey our grand
 ‘ Mayors, Burgher-masters, chief Offi-
 ‘ cers and Council, and behave my
 ‘ self as becomes a loyal Burgher and
 ‘ Subject. So help me, God and all
 ‘ the Saints.

These Metiers or Trades are divi-
 ded into twenty three different Com-
 panies, each of which has two Deans
 or Wardens, one on the part of *Hol-
 land* and the other of *Liege*; these
 Deans are chosen in the same man-
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ner as all the other Officers, *viz.* once in two Years, and have a Jurisdiction in all Matters that concern their several Trades; they have particular Laws and Rules prescribed them, and are obliged to pay a certain Sum upon the Breach of the same; this Money is called the Forfeits, and they have two Masters, called Masters of the Forfeits, who prescribe and direct the Sums to be paid in these Cases.

The two principal Officers of *Mastricht* are the grand Mayors, one appointed by the States-General, and the other by the Bishop of *Liege*; these represent their Sovereigns, have a Power of summoning the Magistrates as often as they please, and execute all Sentences as well with respect to Property as criminal Cases, each of them over the Subjects of his own Prince, and these Officers (if their Princes please) may continue for Life. There are fourteen Echevins or Magi-

strates chosen once in two Years, seven on the part of *Holland* and seven on the part of *Liege*, these preside in the two Chambers, which they call their High Courts of Justice; one of the grand Mayors sits as the Head of each Chamber, and the grand Mayor and seven Echevins of one Prince never interfere in any Cause that concerns the Subjects of the other; except in such Cases where the Subjects of both Princes are Parties; and the two Chambers always meet as one Body upon these Occasions: The Chamber for the Subjects of *Liege* meet on *Wednesdays*, and the Chamber of *Brabant* or that for the Subjects of *Holland* on *Fridays*. There is an inferiour Court, which is called the Chamber of the Council, which sits every *Monday*, this consists of eight Advocates or Lawyers and the two Burgher-masters who preside in this Chamber; four of this Council and one Burgher-master

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are of *Liege*, and the other of *Brabant*. They have a Jurisdiction over all Disputes, Quarrels, Injuries, &c. and can seize and examine all Criminals, but must refer these for Trial and Sentence to the higher Courts. All Officers of the Revenue are in their nomination, and indeed the chief Business of this Court is to examine into their Accounts and Conduct. They have a power of appointing two Officers, *viz.* one for the Subjects of each Prince, who sit in another Chamber and examine all matters of private Injuries, Assaults, &c. These Officers make a Report of the same to this Court, and the offending Party pays such a Fine and Damages as they shall direct. An Advocate or Lawyer may act as such in all Chambers or Courts, except where himself at any time sits as one of the said Court.

MASTRICHT.

There are two Officers, called the *Pensioners*, who are Lawyers, and ought to be the best; they are supposed to be perfect Masters of all the Laws and Customs of the Place; they are to appear at any Chamber or Court where their Presence is required, to give their Opinion and Advice in doubtful matters. There are also two Treasurers appointed by the four *States* Deputies or Commissaries-general, who alternately receive the Revenue. All these several Officers have small Salaries allowed them, besides certain Fees and Perquisites.

The four Deputies or Commissaries-general come once in two Years to *Mastricht*; two of these Commissaries are on the part of *Holland*, and two on the part of *Liege*; these four together represent the sovereign or supreme Power; they renew the Magistracy, regulate the Execution of Justice and the Conduct of the Revenue;

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venue; they inspect into all Offices and Accounts; they are the last and final Resort in all matters of Justice, and decide all such Causes as are removed from the other Courts by Appeal.

They have several good Laws in this Government with respect to publick Expences, the Payment of Debts, &c. The Officers of the Works and publick Buildings are not allowed to expend more than such a fixed Sum in one Year.

No Man is here accountable for the Debts of his Wife, unless she usually acts with him in Concerns of Trade and Merchandise, and in that case he is accountable only with respect to Contracts for Goods.

All Proceedings in the Courts of Justice are carried on very regularly, soon dispatched, and the Expences and Fees of the Advocates, and all the Officers of the Courts, are very

very easy, fix'd, and every where known.

In all Causes, as well with respect to Property as criminal matters, they admit but one Evidence at a time, nor any Advocates but those concerned in the Cause; this Method of admitting only one Evidence at a time, is surely the best means to find out the Truth: The contrary Practice of admitting every Witness to hear what Evidence is given by others in the same Cause, has frequently perverted Justice, by taking away the best, if not the only Opportunity, in some cases, to come at the Truth. In criminal Cases the Lawyers are not allowed to speak, but only to deliver their Opinion in Writing, though they have always a power of entering a Protest against the Sentence of the Court, which sometimes occasions an Alteration of it.

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In this Town, as well as in most parts of *Germany, France, Flanders, and Holland*, no Man can be executed without his own Confession, which they extort from him by variety of Tortures; but these are seldom made use of, unless the Circumstances or Evidence amount almost to a certainty of the Prisoner's Guilt.

In their Goals, the Prisoners for Debt as well as Criminals, are always separated from each other, and every one has an Apartment to himself from which he can never go; but the Friends of Debtors are allowed to visit them: As to Criminals, no Person is allowed to visit them, but tho' their Crime appears highly probable, yet if they do not confess it after three Tortures, they are discharged. The Prosecutor is always obliged to maintain his Debtor at such an Allowance as the Magistrates shall direct.

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The Tortures for Confession are by tying the Hands and Feet of the Prisoner to a three-footed Stool, and stretching him with Cords; by an iron circular Instrument, which is made to give the Prisoner small stabs in its motion; by tying the Prisoner, when stript, to a flat Board, and laying him to the Fire; by pinching him with hot Irons; by an iron Cage full of Spikes, which stabs if he offers to rest on it, and by that means prevents him from sleeping. The Methods of Execution are, Hanging, Beheading, Quartering, breaking on the Wheel; for Coining the Punishment is boiling in Oil, and for Sacrilege burning alive; for smaller Offences they have Pillories, Whipping-posts, &c. They have also an iron Cage near the Stadthouse, into which they put Women of ill fame, and whirl them about.

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They have a Custom of drawing the Pictures of any remarkable Rogues who are run away, and hang them up on their Gallows, with their Names and Crimes affixed to them; this Execution has the same effect with regard to the Criminal's Goods and Effects, as if it was real, for his Goods are confiscated, and a Sale cried immediately after such Execution. The Magistrates of the Town attend upon any occasion of this sort, and it has all the Form of a real Execution.

When any Person is whipped out of this or any other Town, for Stealing, &c. they burn him on the Back with the Town-Stamp, and if he is ever after found in the same Town with this Mark, he is immediately hanged. This marking on the Back, the Picture-Execution, and the other Punishments here mentioned, are the same in most

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most parts of *Germany, Flanders, Brabant, &c.*

The Trade of *Mastricht* was formerly very considerable; especially in Cloth and Tapestry, but since the Barrier-Treaty and the Peace of *Utrecht*, the Duties upon all Goods have been so much increased, and Trade so harassed and oppressed by such a multitude of Offices upon the *Meuse*, that there is scarce any Remains of the Cloth Trade, and very little of any other. They make a few Silks, Stockings and coarse Tapestry, which they send to *Holland* in exchange for Butter, Cheese, Herrings, &c. The Town Duties are very considerable; for instance, for every Pot of Wine, which is about two Pints and an half *English*, they pay 7 *d.* if sold by retail, and if drank in private houses 5 *d.* For one hundred weight of Brass they pay three Escalins, viz. 1 s. 9 *d.* *English*. For one

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one hundred weight of Butter they pay half an Escalin, or 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *English*. For six Measures of Wheat, or other Grain, they pay one Escalin and three Farthings. For every Ox they pay eight Escalins, *viz.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* *English*. For a Sheep one Escalin, for an Hog *ditto*, for a Calf half an Escalin.

N. B. Every Escalin goes in this Town for 10 *d.* *viz.* 10 *d.* is equal to 7 *d.* of *Brabant* Money.

As Persons of two different Religions are united into one Government and Community at *Mastricht*, so the same Government prevails in all those Villages about it, where the *Dutch* have any Jurisdiction; but as they cannot afford two or three Places of Worship in every Village, they all make use of the same Church, only at different hours; particularly at *Gulpin*, a Village about three * hours from *Mastricht*, in the Road to *Aix la*

* An hour signifies three *English* Miles.

AIX LA CHAPELLE.

la Chapelle, they say Mass in their Church at eight o'clock, the *Lutherans* have their Service at Ten, and the *Calvinists* or Reformed in the Afternoon; but during the Service of the *Lutherans* and *Calvinists* a Curtain is drawn over their Altars, Pictures, Images, &c.



AIX LA CHAPELLE.

AIX *la Chapelle* is an imperial and free City, very well known for its hot and cold Baths, which are frequented by People of all Nations. 'Tis about seven Leagues from *Mastricht*, in the Dutchy of *Fuliers* and Circle of *Westphalia*. The Situation of it is in a low but open Place, the Mountains that surround it being of gradual Ascent, and at some distance from the Town. All

Historians

AIX LA CHAPELLE.

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Historians allow it to be a Place of great Antiquity, and that it was first begun in the Year 53. *Severus Granus*, a Roman Prince, who was Brother to *Nero* and *Agrippa*, was banished Rome, and looking out a proper Place for his Settlement, discovered in a Wood these hot Springs, and caused a Castle to be built near them for his Residence; from hence the old Name of this Town is *Aquis-Granum*, so called from the Waters of *Granus*. This Account is highly probable, because the Romans did separate themselves into Colonies during their Wars with the People of *Gaul*; and 'twas usual for Princes, and Persons of distinction, to build strong Castles for their Preservation and Defence against the Hostilities of their Neighbours. This Account of the first Beginning or Foundation of the Town is set forth in all those Grants, Charters, and Privileges

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ledges which have ever been granted to this Town by succeeding Emperours, and there are at this Day some Ruins of a Castle near the Town-house, which Ruins are yet called *Granus Towers*. The Town is now called *Aix la Chapelle*, from that famous Church or Chappel built there by *Charlemaign*, and the better to distinguish it from those other Places which are called *Aix*.

Many Priviledges and Immunities have been granted to this Town by the Predecessors of *Charlemaign*, as well as those that succeeded him, but that Prince made *Aix* his chief Residence, and gave a particular Charter or Deed of Immunities to the Inhabitants, with the Impression of the Emperour upon a gold Seal affixed to the same. He built that famous Church of *Nôtre Dame*, or *Our Lady*, and caused Pope *Leo the third* to consecrate the same, who

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AIX LA CHAPELLE.

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came attended with a great number of Cardinals, Bishops, &c. to add to the Solemnity of the Consecration. This Church is commonly called a Rotondo, but properly speaking 'tis an Octagon; it is a fine *Gothick* Structure, built with Free-stone; the Pillars are Marble, finely sculptured, and the whole Church is richly furnished in every respect. As soon as *Charlemaign* had built the Church, he employ'd Emissaries who should go into *Greece* and *Persia* to buy up all the most valuable Relicks that could be found belonging to the *Virgin Mary*, the Apostles, Martyrs, Saints and Confessors, which were accordingly purchased without any regard to Price, and deposited in the said Church, from a Faith that, by their Influence, the Empire would be better established, and the Sins of the People pardoned. He then appointed an Abbot and twenty Canons to

the said Church, of which afterwards he called himself a Canon, and decreed that all succeeding Emperours should be invested with a Canonry thereof. He also called the Town royal, and the Capital of all his Dominions on this side the *Alps*.

This famous Church was consecrated in the Year 804, which was about four Years after he had been crowned Emperour at *Rome*. He almost constantly resided in his Palace at *Aix*, and died there in 813. His Body was deposited in this Church, and the following Inscription put upon his Tomb:

Hoc Conditorio situm est corpus Caroli Magni atque orthodoxi Imperatoris, Qui regnum Francorum nobiliter amplavit, et per annos XLVI feliciter tenuit: decessit Septuagenarius anno Domini DCCCXIII, indictione VII. v. Kalend. Februarii.

The

AIX LA CHAPELLE. 117

The Memory of this Monarch is held in very great veneration by the Inhabitants of *Aix*, and they hold an annual Festival in honour of him on the Fourteenth of *January*; 'tis called the *Feast of St. Charles*, and on that Day his Image is carried about the Town in a solemn Procession for the People to adore. He is esteemed one of their best Advocates in Heaven, for Pope *Paschal the Third* gave him the Place and Privilege of a Saint in the Year 1166.

The People of *Normandy* ravaged and destroyed most of the publick Buildings of this Town in 881, and amongst others this Church; but *Otho the Third*, who was crowned Emperour here in 983, repaired and adorned it, and held it in such particular Veneration, that, though he died at *Rome*, he ordered that his Body should be carried thither, where it was deposited in a Sepulchre

of black Marble, with this Inscription.

*Romani Imperii Decus amplum tertius Otto,
Corpus Aquis-granum, Augusta sed extra tenet.*

The Emperour Charles the Fifth paid so much honour to this Church, that he suffered himself to be installed with the usual Formality into that Canonry, which is always called imperial, as belonging to the Emperour. 'Tis still the Custom for every Emperour to dispose of the first Canonry which becomes vacant after his Coronation. This Right was insisted on by the late Emperour Charles the Sixth. He ordered his Embassadors at Rome to demand it of Pope Clement the Eleventh in 1714, who granted and confirmed the same. The rest of the Canonries, which are now thirty-one, are in the Gift of the Pope or Chapter. The Pope has six Months, and the Chapter

Chapter as many, but the University of *Louvain* claim two Months every other Year. The great Altar is held in such veneration, that no Priests but those of high Rank are admitted to say Mass there. There are a great number of Altars in the Church, and a Chappel built by *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, which is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and all such Saints as have been collated to Heaven from the Country of *Hungary*.

The famous Relicks that were purchased by *Charlemaign* are in a Treasury fitted up in the Church for that purpose; on very high Days they exhibit sometimes one and sometimes another of them; but once in seven Years the whole Relicks are carried up the Tower, and from thence exposed to the People for fifteen Days together, beginning on the 10th of *July*. Many thousands of bigoted People come from all parts of

Germany upon this occasion; the People are all upon their Knees in the Streets, while the Relicks are exhibited, and the Priest makes a sort of Proclamation in the following manner:

‘ I here exhibit to you the Shift,
 ‘ that holy Vestment with which the
 ‘ holy Virgin *Mary*, Mother of God,
 ‘ was clothed the Night she brought
 ‘ forth Jesus Christ, real God and
 ‘ real Man: Wherefore let us pray
 ‘ to God that we may look upon
 ‘ this holy Relick in such manner,
 ‘ that the Honour and Glory of God
 ‘ may be increased, and that we may
 ‘ obtain his Grace and heavenly Benediction.

The same Proclamation is made upon the rest, only differing according to the Name of the Relick so exhibited.

The

AIX LA CHAPELLE. 121

The number of these Relicks are near thirty, and amongst others they have the Linnen in which Christ was put at his Birth, the Linnen that was wrapped about him at his Crucifixion, one of the Nails with which he was fixed to the Cross, some pieces of the Cross, the Linnen in which the Head of *John the Baptist* was put, the Girdle of Christ, the Girdle of the Virgin *Mary*, several of *Charlemaign's* Bones, several Hairs of the Virgin *Mary*, a piece of the Chain with which *St. Peter* was chained in Prison, a piece of the Sponge in which the Vinegar was presented at the Crucifixion, a piece of Earth stained with the Blood of *St. Stephen*, &c.

Several Kings of the *Romans*, and a great many Emperours, have been crowned at *Aix la Chapelle*, and some of these Relicks are made use of at the Solemnity. Though the
Emperour

Emperour be not crowned at *Aix*, yet these Relicks are not forgotten; the Elector of *Mayence*, as Chancellor of the Empire, summons the Magistrates to appear by themselves, or Deputies, with the same at *Francfort*, or any other place that has been or may be appointed; the chief Relicks made use of upon this occasion are, the Book of the four Evangelists written in Letters of Gold, that was found in the Tomb of *Charlemaign*; the Sacer and Belt of that Emperour, and the piece of Earth stained with the Blood of *St. Stephen*. The King of the *Romans*, or Emperour, swears upon this Book to maintain the Faith of Jesus Christ for which *St. Stephen* spilt his Blood, and which the Emperour *Charlemaign* had so well defended with his Sword. The Magistrates of *Aix* look upon their Right of assisting at the Coronation as a very ancient Priviledge, and 'tis usual for

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for every Emperour upon his Coronation to make Presents of Wine, &c. to the Chapter of this Church; the Right of crowning the Emperours had been a long dispute between the Archbishops of *Mayence* and *Cologne*, but 'tis now settled that each should perform that Office as often as the Coronation should be in his own Diocese, and when in the Diocese of neither, that Right should be alternate.

There is another Collegiate Church called *St. Adalbert*, which the Emperour *Otho the Third* built, and *Henry the Second* endowed the same with a Provost, Dean and twelve Canons: There are three other parochial Churches, nine Convents of Men, and ten of Nuns.

The *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*, supported by the *Dutch* and several Protestant Princes of the Empire, got Possession of this Town in 1574; but the Emperour *Rodolphus the Second* pub-

published an Edict, declaring that no Persons but those of the Catholick Religion should be admitted into the Magistracy; this Edict was in force in 1593. The Protestants made several Attempts to exert their Liberty since that time, and sometimes not without Success; but in the Year 1614, *Albert* then Duke of *Brabant* sent a considerable number of Forces into the Town, who persecuted the Protestants, drove them out, and they have never since been able to gain any Establishment there.

The Town suffered much by Fire in 1656, which consumed most of the Churches, the Town-House and above two thirds of the Town, but it was soon rebuilt, and several new Streets added to those near the Baths: The Town-House at present is extremely handsome, the Apartments are adorned with a great deal of mosaick Work and Sculpture of various kinds; there

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there are also several valuable Pictures in it, some of which are drawn by *Reuben*. This Building fronts the Market Place, and before it is a remarkably fine Fountain; the Water discharges it self in six Streams from the upper parts of a Stone Column into a brazen Bason of 30 feet in circumference; the Bason and Column are adorned with several pieces of fine Sculpture, and the Statue of *Charlemaign* in his imperial Robes is placed on the top of it. The City is governed by its own Magistrates who are fifteen, these annually on the day preceding the feast of *St. John the Baptist*, chuse out of their body eight Echevins by Ballot, and these eight chuse out of themselves two Burghermasters; the two Burghermasters of the former Year sit in Court and still act with those of the present, but the present take place of the old Burghermasters; when any one of these fifteen, who

who make the Chamber of Magistrates, die, the remaining fourteen chuse another by Ballot; besides these there is a Town-Bailiff or Mayor, who has a particular Cognizance over military Affairs, Passes, &c. This Officer is always named by the Elector Palatine, as being Duke of *Juliers*, under whose Jurisdiction and Protection the Town is: There is also a spiritual Court subject to the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Liege*, and the Archbishop of *Cologne*, who is Metropolitan of the Diocese: The Town is properly speaking a Commonwealth, subject to no Taxes or Dependances, only in time of War and other Exigencies, they are obliged by the Laws of the Dyer, or in their common Phrase of speaking, by the *Roman* Custom, to furnish the Emperour with a certain number of Forces, or pay him such an annual Stipend in lieu of the same.

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The Congress between *Lewis the Fourteenth* of France and *Charles the Second* of Spain, with respect to the Towns of the *Netherlands* taken by the French in that War, was held in this Town, and by the mediation of *Clement the Ninth* then Pope, a Peace was concluded between them in *May 1668*. There has been also a great many Synods and Councils of the Church held here in the Reign of *Charlemaign* and several of his Successors.

The Street where the Baths are placed, is very regular and handsome, with Trees planted before the Houses; the great Pump is placed under a Piazza, behind which are several Walks for the Company; the Waters are sulphurous and nitrous, and of the same degree of Heat with those of *Bath*, but much less agreeable to the Taste; the Royal Baths are within a Court on the opposite side of the same Street, and

and there are cold Baths in several Houses adjoining to them. The Company which resort here to drink the Waters or bathe, are chiefly from the neighbouring Towns and Villages; but there are some *French*, and a few *English*: The Houses near the Baths are very convenient for Lodgings, and they have Rooms for Assemblies, Gaming Tables, &c. much in the manner of *Bath*, but very inferiour to it in every respect.

The Trade of *Aix* is very inconsiderable, as is indeed the case of most Towns of Pleasure; the Inhabitants are so taken up in gazing at or attending upon the Company which resort thither, that all Industry is neglected and forgotten: There are however some few Dealers in Cloth, Gloves, and Stockings, but the most considerable Manufacture is Needles, and they have not less than five hundred Persons constantly employed in it.

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Aix is surrounded by a Wall, and there is a small Guard kept at the Gates; but 'tis a Place of no Strength, nor is it capable of being made so by means of its low Situation.

D U R E N.

DUREN is a large Town about five * Hours from *Aix*, subject to the Will and Government of the Elector *Palatine*; 'tis in the Dutchy of *Juliers* and Circle of *Westphalia*; the Situation of it is in a pleasant open Country; the Inhabitants are Papists, and for the most part extremely poor and miserable: It was formerly a free City, and is at present governed by its own Magistrates, but under the absolute Will and Power of the Elector; the Town is defended by a Wall with strong Gates, and on

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* An Hour is three *English* Miles.

one side with a Fosse and a few Out-works, but in the whole 'tis a Place of very little Strength: All the Country round this Town, and in all parts of *Juliers*, is very beautiful; the Hills are covered with Oaks, Ash, &c. the Vales are adorned with Woods, Waters, and Fields, which are every where well cultivated and kept very neat and clean; the common Hedges are cut and kept as regular as those of a Garden, and planted with white and black Thorns, Shrub-Oaks, Hornbeans, Sucklings, Cherry-Trees, Plumbs, &c. their Cattle, notwithstanding the Richness of the Country, is very poor and of a small Breed; they are brought home to the Towns and Villages every Night, and housed in the Houses of their respective Masters; the Cows, Calves, Sheep, Pigs, &c. go to the Houses of their several Owners each Night as naturally as Hounds. The

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reason assigned for housing the Cattle, is, that the Country abounds in Wolves, but I believe, the principal reason is owing to the necessity of their Neighbours, and the fears of their being stolen. The Demands of the Prince are so large on the one hand, and the Oppressions of the Church so heavy on the other, that the poor Peasants and their Families go almost naked, yet they have been so long used to an arbitrary Government and so inured to Misfortunes, that they look chearful and easy even in the midst of their Miseries; but their Inclination to Industry is cut off by knowing, that the more Money they get, the more only they have to pay to their Oppressors: There are several Seigneuries or Lordships in this Country, which are exempt in some cases (as they are in *England*) from the Jurisdiction of the Prince, and there they try and execute Criminals

minals by their own Power; the Criminal is always prosecuted at the expence of the Lord of that Manor on which he is taken, and he must be executed on his Gallows; these Executions are attended with a very great Expence to the Lord, and when a new Lord takes Possession, the first Execution that happens after it, is almost as bad as a Fine for a Copyhold in *England*; the Executioner has no less than one hundred * Crowns for his Fee, and all the several Officers of the Courts have a considerable Demand upon this Occasion. These Seigneuries or Lordships are very common in most parts of *Germany*, and are under the absolute Jurisdiction of the Lord, and independant of any other Power; they are indeed under the Protection of the Emperour, and obliged to furnish him with a certain Sum of Money in time of War, or
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such customary Grant in time of Peace as is fixt by the Dyet, or, as they generally express it, according to the *Roman* Custom or Law; the greatest Oppressions and Cruelties are often exercised in these Lordships, the People are born the absolute Slaves of the Prince, they labour for him and are at his Will, insomuch that if any Man leaves the Country before Marriage or such an Age, his Parents are bound to pay such a Sum to the Lord or find another in his room.



C O L O G N.

COLOGN is about five Leagues east from *Duren*, situated in a low flat Country upon the Banks of the *Rhine*; there is a considerable Ascent from the River into the middle of the City, but in all

other respects, 'tis a low, dirty, and very unhealthy Situation; it boasts it self to be a Town of great Antiquity, and was certainly a long time in Possession of the Romans, as appears by its Buildings, Walls, the nature of its present Government, &c. The first Name of it, (as far as any Historians could hitherto trace it) was *Oppidum* or *Colonia Ubiorum*, because the People of *Gaul* that were so called, after they were subdued and became Tributaries to *Rome*, were settled in this Town by *Agrippa*, as a Place in which they would be most secure from the Influence and Power of the *Germans*: This Town is now named *Colonia Agrippina*, because the Daughter of *Germanicus*, that was so called, was born here; She afterwards married the Emperour *Claudius*, and retaining an affection for the place of her Birth, bestowed great Favours upon the Inhabitants, considerably enlarged the

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the Town, and, in the Reign of Tiberius, brought a Colony of Romans to dwell in it, from whence the place was afterwards called *Cologn*. The chief Forms of the *Roman* Government remained in this Town 'till the Year 1313, when the People having some Suspitions, that the Consuls and chief Officers of the Senate had robbed the publick Treasure and put the same to their own private Use, assembled in a tumultuous manner and murdered the Consuls, Treasurers, and a great part of the Senate; the Consequence of which Sedition was, that many new Laws were made, and their whole Form of Government in a great measure altered. There are still three Markets in the Town, called, *Forum vetus*, *Forum novum*, and *Forum fœnarium*; there are also in the Town-house several Statues of Dictators, Consuls and others, who distinguished them-

selves in the Government of the Town and Province during its *Roman* State.

The Time when Christianity was first established here is hard to determine, from the many Disputes which have arose upon that head, but there is scarce a place in the World that is more fertile of Superstition than *Cologn* is at present; there are upwards of 200 Churches and Chapels, with a multitude of Convents. All the poor, neglected and distressed Saints, with those Relicks which are unknown to all other places, are sure to be found here: *Cologn* is the *Asylum* of them all, and there is not a Rag lost. The Cathedral was dedicated to *St. Peter*, but is commonly called the *Dome*, and by some the *Church of the three Kings*; for there is a Chapel behind the Choir in which is their Tomb, and they shew you the Bodies of three Persons, which they

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they believe to be theirs; there is an Inscription near the Tomb which tells you, that *St. Helena*, the Mother of *Constantine the Great*, having sent these Bodies to *Constantinople*, they were brought from thence to *Milan* by *Eustorgius* the Bishop thereof, and that in the Year 1164, *Renoldus*, who was then Archbishop of *Cologne*, had them brought thither. The Choir only of this Cathedral is finished, but in all other respects the Church, both within and without, is unfinished, and in a miserable condition. There is also another Tomb in this Church, which they call the Tomb of Queen *Mary de Medicis*, who lived in this Town from the time of her Banishment. The Churches are so numerous that they find it very difficult to keep them in repair, and they are remarkable only for the multitude of Relicks that are to be found in every one of them. The People

People are so fond of these Relicks, and so superstitious in every respect, that *Cologne* is from thence called *Civitas Sancta*, or the Holy City. The Inhabitants are most grossly ignorant in all matters of Religion, and there is not any thing so absurd but it will easily gain credit here. In the new Market there are the Statues of two Horses, with their Heads out of the Garret-windows of a Gentleman's House; the occasion of this is founded upon one of their Miracles: A Lady who had been buried from that House, with her Wedding-ring on her Finger, in the Year 1357, was robbed of this Ring some Nights after her Burial, and coming to Life again by means of this Interruption, she returned to the House where her Husband dwelt; the Servant telling his Master that his Lady, who had been so long dead, was there; he replied, that his Horses were as much

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in his Garret as his Wife at the Door; it seems his Horses were at that instant in the Garret, and the Story of his Wife was found to be true; in honour of this Miracle, the wooden Statues of two Horses always appear at the Garret-windows of this House. There is another Miracle believed here, which is by no means less absurd than the former, viz. in the Church of *St. Ursula* there have been many Saints buried in one of the Isles, and the Earth of that Isle being by this means become so holy, will not suffer any common Person to be there interred, but makes an immediate Resistance, and throws the Body out again; for a proof of this, they shew you the Tomb of a Child on the side of the Wall, which they tell you was often put into the Ground, and thrown out again as high as that place where it now appears. There are several collegiate Churches

Churches besides the Cathedral, but all, except that, very poorly endowed. There are eight of the twenty-four Canons belonging to the *Dome*, who are called the officiating Canons, but the rest are for the most part Persons of Distinction, and of the best Families in the Empire. The Dean, Master, and Treasurer of this Church have, by an ancient Privilege, the right of wearing the Mitre when they officiate. Pope *Leo the Ninth* conferred upon the Archbishop of *Cologne* the Dignity of perpetual Cardinal of this Cathedral, and Chancellor of *Italy*; the latter of these Honours is now only nominal, for since *Italy* has been divided into Provinces, Commonwealths, &c. it has acknowledged no Jurisdiction of the Empire, and therefore the Elector has very little business from that Quarter. The Right which the Elector has at present in *Cologne* is very

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very inconsiderable; he is not suffered to have any Residence there more than three Days at a time, without the Leave of the Burghermasters. *Otho the First* brought this Town under Subjection, and gave it into the Hands and Government of the Archbishops of *Cologne* in 963; but *Otho the Third* again declared it a free and imperial City, and this Declaration was ratified at *Worms* by the Dyer held there in 993, and added a great many Priviledges to the Inhabitants, which were afterwards confirmed by *Frederick the First*. The Electors took great pains to maintain that Power over the City which was given them by *Otho the First*, but the Troops of the Bishop being overcome in a fix'd Battle by the Inhabitants, they have ever since enjoyed their Priviledges as a free People.

The

The whole Magistracy at present is called one Council, consisting of 156 Persons, commonly called *Conseillers*; they continue for Life, and upon the Decease of one of these, the Burghers or Freemen of the Town, who are more than 10000, assemble themselves and chuse another in his place. Fifty-two of these *Conseillers* manage the Affairs each Year, and take the Government in turn without any new Elections. Six of these 156 *Conseillers* are Burgher-masters, and continue for Life; two of these six govern the whole Town each Year, and take it in turn in the same manner as the *Conseillers*. When one of these Burgher-masters die, the fifty-two *Conseillers* chuse another. The Burgher-masters, as soon as their Year of Power is expired, preside in the Chambers of the Revenue, two in the *Friday* Chamber, and two in the *Wednesday* Chamber, so that these six
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Burgher-masters are always in Office. There are also two Commissaries of Justice chosen yearly by and out of the fifty-two *Conseillers*; these examine all matters of Assault, Criminals, &c. but when any one is thought by them to be guilty, he is sent before the Richter or Grand Justice, who, assisted by seven Echevins or Officers of Justice, try the Prisoner, and give Sentence. These are all appointed by the Elector of *Cologne*, and (if he pleases) continue for Life. The Grand Justice comes every Year to Town upon the Feast of the three Kings, in order to try and discharge Prisoners, and the Town allow him an annual Salary, besides Wine, Corn, and other Perquisites. The Elector receives the Report of all Criminals from this Officer, and he has Power to pardon them. This Right of appointing Judges to try Criminals, and the Power of pardon-
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ing them, are the only Priviledges the Elector has, for the Town pays him no Tax, nor any Tax to the Emperour but what all free Cities pay by the *Roman* Custom, viz. such as is prescribed by the Dyet, and differs as the Empire is at Peace or War.

They don't suffer any Jews to live in this Town, nor even admit *Lutherans* or *Calvinists* to have any Place of Worship in it. The Bankers, and such other of the Inhabitants as are of these Persuasions, have a Church on the other side of the *Rhine*, or go to Church at *Mulheim*, which is a Village about half a League from *Cologn*, inhabited by some of the Elector *Palatine's* Protestant Subjects.

The Flying-bridge is extremely convenient to carry Passengers over the River, and made so large as to carry near 100 Horse at one time. The Floor is built upon two Vessels, which are a little parted from each other

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other to admit the Stream between them for the better advantage of the Steerage. There is a Ballustrade upon the Floor to confine the Horses, Coaches, &c. and in the center of the Floor are fixt two Posts twenty Feet high, and a cross Post between them, much like a Gallows, only the side Posts are two or three Feet higher than the middle one. A strong Rope is fixt at the Stern, and goes over this Gallows, after which it runs through a little Mast erected in the center of a small Boat which lies about fifteen Yards above the Bridge; then it runs through the Mast of another Boat above this, and the same distance from it, and in the same manner thro' the Masts of five or six other small Boats at equal distances from each other, till it has pass'd the upper and last Boat, at the head of which this Rope is fix'd to a very strong Anchor, thrown

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as near as possible in the center of the Stream. From this Anchor the Bridge, with its Train of small Boats moves from one side of the River to the other, much in the nature of a *Pendulum*; the Rope plays from side to side over the cross Post as the Bridge moves, and whenever the Bridge has pass'd the center of the Stream, with the motion it has there acquired and the help of the Steerage, it is easily carried to the other side, and is fix'd properly to it by the help of the Windlass, &c.

The chief Manufacture is Handkerchiefs and Linnens, in weaving which there are several thousand Workmen constantly employed. There are also a great number of Dyers and they are famous for that particular Art. Besides these, there are a great number of Wine-Merchants Bankers, &c. but the chief Trade and Support of this Town is the

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Commerce of the River; 'tis so conveniently situated in that respect, that the *Dutch* make it their Storehouse or Magazine for all those Goods with which they supply all the Countries up the *Rhine*, the *Moselle*, the *Main*, &c. The Town is of such singular use to the *Dutch* in this respect, that they look upon its Government and Inhabitants to be in some sense under their own Protection, and if the Elector or any other Power should give them any disturbance, they would be sure to hear of some Remonstrance from the *States-General* against such Design.

The Duties of the Town are collected very regularly, and there are so many Inspectors to examine the Conduct of them, that 'tis scarce possible for any mistakes to arise from that Quarter. They have a Vessel on the side of the Key, in the middle of which is a Crane, and at one end

is an Office; all Goods whatever are taken out of their Vessels by this Crane, and as they pass this Vessel are examined, and marked down in the Office, and from thence are carried into the Town and lodged in such Offices as are appointed for them, till the Duties be paid, for none are paid at the Gates. There is an Office for Wine-Duties in the Stadthouse, and two Florins and ten Pence, *viz.* 4 s. 2 d. *English*, is paid for every Aume. There are also three Houses of Traffick, *viz.* one for *Dutch* Goods, one for iron Ware, and one for Cloths, Stuffs, &c. and before they are discharged from these Offices, they pay two-pence half-penny in every * *Livre de gros* for all Goods as they are valued.

The Town was formerly surrounded only with a single Wall, but since the Invention of Cannon, they have raised

* A *Livre de gros* is 10 s.

er are raised a small Breast-work to defend
y this the Passage of the River. They have
Vessel also dug a double Fossè, upon which
wn in they have raised some strong Works
e car- on that side next the Country, but
ed in there are still so many Places open
d for and undefended, that it cannot be
, for thought a Place of any great strength.
There The Fossès are well planted, and there
n the are very agreeable Walks between the
d ten Ramparts, as well as upon them.
s paid The Garrison consists only of 400
three Men, who are Inhabitants of the
e for Town, and not much skilled in the
Ware, business of War. They have an Ar-
and senal or Magazine of Arms, in which
these are 14000 small Arms in very good
half- order, and 53 pieces of Cannon and
r for Mortars which are remarkably fine,
besides other Machines and Engines
und- of various Devices; there are seldom
since less than 80 pieces of Cannon and
have Mortars upon the Works.
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B O N N.



B O N N is a small City upon the Banks of the *Rhine*, about four Leagues from *Cologne*; 'tis situated in a fine open Country; the Vineyards of the *Rhine* are in view, beginning at a little distance above it. There is also a Prospect of those seven Hills of the *Rhine*, which are more remarkably high than the rest. These, with the Ruins of Castles upon them, and Woods every where dispersed below, afford a fine Prospect to the Town, and make it a very agreeable and delightful Situation. The Place is very ancient. *Florus* says that *Drusus* built it in the Reign of *Augustus*, to prevent any further Progress of the *Germans* on that side of the *Rhine*; 'tis called by

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by some, *Julia, Colonia*; and by others that *Ara Ubiorum* of the Ancients, mentioned by *Tacitus*. 'Tis plain by several Monuments, Inscriptions, and some part of the old Works yet remaining, as well as those Castles and Entrenchments near it, that this Town and Country was long possessed by the *Romans*. It has been several times demolished, and soon after rebuilt. In the Year 1688 it was besieged by *Frederick* the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, who was afterwards King of *Prussia*; the *Prussians* in this Siege destroyed and burnt down a great part of the Town, but as soon as that War was ended, the Elector caused the Town to be rebuilt by a particular Indulgence shewn to the Inhabitants upon the occasion: He issued out a Law which he confirmed by solemn Oath and Deed, for himself and Successors, that if the Burghers would re-

pair and rebuild their Houses, they should never after pay any Tax for them; this spirited up the Inhabitants to rebuild the Town, and this Law has been religiously observed ever since. The Duke of *Marlborough* commanding the Forces of the Allies, besieged this Town in 1703, and at the expiration of eleven Days it was surrender'd to him by Capitulation; but by the Articles of the Peace of *Utrecht* it was delivered into the hands of the *Dutch*, who placed a Garrison in it. Afterwards *Joseph Clement* of the *Bavarian* Family, Uncle to the present Elector, returning from *France* after these Commotions were ended, and finding this Town, which was the usual Place of his Residence, in so ruined a state, complained of these Grievances to several Powers, who interceeded so far in his favour, that the *Dutch* Troops were recalled, and the Town was put in his own possession;

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possession; upon which he encouraged the Inhabitants to rebuild the Town, and himself rebuilt that Palace which is still the chief Residence of the Electors.

This Palace forms a regular Square, and fronts every way within itself, but the finest part of the Building is that which fronts the Gardens; in the center of these Gardens is a remarkably fine Fountain, and the Prospects from them are very delightful; they are quite open, situated upon the Banks of the *Rhine*, with the Vineyards, Mountains, old Castles, Woods, &c. in view; the House contains a great many fine Apartments richly furnished, with several valuable Pictures in them; the Saloon is remarkably handsome, and the Library for well-collected Books exceeds most in *Germany*; the Chapel is richly furnished, adorned with Pillars of sculptured Marble, several valuable Pictures, and

and twelve pieces of very fine Tapestry which represent the History of our Saviour's Birth; indeed this whole Palace, as well as that other which the Elector has at *Brühl*, a few Miles from this Town, are as beautifully and richly furnished as any in *Germany*.

The Market-place is almost semicircular, and the main Guard is always kept there. The chief Church is a collegiate, containing a Dean and twenty-six Canons, the Revenues of whom are very uncertain as they depend upon the Vintages; for though they sometimes receive an hundred Pistoles *per Annum* each, yet at other times it will not amount to twenty. This Church is reported to have been built by *Helena*, Mother to the Emperour *Constantine*, in honour of two *Roman* Soldiers who suffered Martyrdom at this place. In one of the Isles there is a Statue in

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Brass, which is reckoned a fine piece of Workmanship, and they assert this to be the Statue of St. *Helena*. There are four Parish-churches of the Town, besides this Collegiate, and seven Convents. There is one Street of *Jews*, but no *Lutherans* or *Calvinists* are suffered to live here, for the Animosities of the Papists against Protestants are such, that they have a greater Affection for those who are no Christians at all, than for such as differ from them in any points of Worship.

All the Affairs of the Soldiery in this Town are under the Power and Direction of the Governor; but for civil matters there is an Officer whom they call an *Hoftrath* or *Conseiller*, and four Burgher-masters; the *Hoftrath* or *Conseiller* of the States is called the *Richter* or Judge; he is chosen by the Elector, and may continue for Life if the Elector pleases. Two of the four Burgher-masters are appointed by

by the Elector, and may continue (if he pleases) as his Ministers, for Life; these are Officers of Justice, and superior to the other. The two other Burgher-masters are annually chosen by the Voices of the Burghers, who are at least 800; these regulate the Affairs of the Town, but have no concern with the Courts of Justice. There are also five Echevins in the Courts of Justice, besides the *Richter* and two Burgher-masters; the youngest of these Echevins generally begin the Examination of Evidence in every Cause, which Evidence is wrote down by the *Richter's* Secretary. These eight must be of one opinion before any Sentence can be put in execution. All these Echevins are of the Elector's Appointment.

The Duties for Wine, and all Goods of Merchandise, are in proportion to the Price and Value. Houses in the Town pay no Tax, for the Reasons before-

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before-mentioned; and with respect to the Country, Houses pay no Tax if the Proprietors have Lands.

The number of Inhabitants is about 18000, including the Garrison, which are 1400. The Town is walled round in the manner of other old Fortifications, and there are several Works that have been lately added; but in the whole 'tis accounted a Place of no great strength.

The chief Manufacture is Cloth and Tapestry; besides which, there are some Wine-Merchants, and a few Bankers. The Trade with the *Dutch* is very little, for since this Town is under the power of an absolute Prince, and *Cologne* is a free and independent City in the neighbourhood of it, the *Dutch* chuse to carry their Merchandise there, and the Inhabitants of *Bonn* have most of their *Holland* Goods from the Merchants of *Cologne*.

The

The present Elector, *Clement Augustus*, is of the *Bavarian* Family, and younger Brother to the late Emperor of *Germany*; he obtained this Electorate very early; upon the Decease of Duke *Philip*, one of his elder Brothers, he was elected by the Chapters of *Paderbon* and *Munster* into both those Bishopricks, which *Philip* had before possessed; soon afterwards he was chosen Coadjutor to his Uncle *Joseph Clement*, then Elector of *Cologne*, who dying shortly after, was succeeded by his Nephew in this Electorate and the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*. After the Decease of *Ernest Augustus*, Duke of *York*, Brother to his late Majesty of *England*, he was also elected Bishop of *Osnaburgh*, and soon after chosen Grand Master of the *Teutonic Order*. His Highness is a Person of many amiable Qualities, and much beloved by his Subjects. He is indeed very fond of Hunting,
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and of all kinds of Diversions and Pleasures; but though he does very little business himself, he often makes Enquiry into what is doing by his Ministers, and the grand Master, Chamberlain, Marshal, Chancellor, &c. never fail to attend him every Morning.

In this whole Electorate are about 13000 Forces, 6000 of which are in the Elector's own Pay. The annual Revenue of this Electorate, with those other Preferments he enjoys, is not less than 300000 *l. Sterl.* All the secular Electorates are hereditary, but the ecclesiastick are elective by their several Chapters.

At a Mile's distance from *Bonn* is a Church built upon the top of an high Mountain in the middle of a Wood, in which the Virgin is represented under various forms, with different Inscriptions. There are two Convents upon the Banks of the
Rhine,

Rhine, just above *Bonn*, of a very singular Constitution; the Nuns must prove themselves to be of very considerable Families before they be admitted, they can also after Admission go to any Place with the leave of the Abbess, and whenever they will declare themselves to have no further concern with the Convent, they may marry.

The seven Mountains a little above *Bonn*, on the *German* side of the *Rhine*, are (though the first Hills of the *Rhine*) more remarkably high than any other; upon three of these are still to be seen the Ruins of old Forts or Castles built by the *Romans* during their Wars with the *Germans*; for since 'twas the Custom of the *Romans* to build themselves Castles and Places of Defence in all those Countries they had conquered, there could be none of more importance than these upon the Banks of the *Rhine*, the Power and free Passage

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sage over which were so essential to their future Conquests: *Florus* confirms this, and mentions the very Town of *Bonn* in the Account he gives of those Forts and Castles that were built by *Drusus* in these Countries, *Per Rheni ripam quinquaginta amplius Castella direxit, Bonnam et Genosiam Pontibus junxit, classibusque firmavit.* There are now no remains of any Bridge, nor such a Town as *Genosia* on the opposite side; but since such a Town seems so necessary to maintain the Guard and Pass of the River, and the Words are so express upon the occasion, it cannot be doubted but there was such a place.

The Vineyards of the *Rhine* begin at these Mountains, but those of most note and best collected are not found till you come near *Rudelsbam* and end at * *Hockham*, which is about twelve

* A Village upon the *Main*, just where it empties itself into the *Rhine*, viz. just above *Mayence*, on the opposite side.

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Stone.

* Stone. The Vineyards are indeed every where disperſed, but thoſe of the worſt growth are near *Bonn*; there are none but red Grapes, and the Wine made of 'em is called *Blechart*, which ſignifies *pale* or *without colour*, and is extremely bad.

The Culture of Vines is very different according to the Soil. Near this Town, where the Country produces only black Stone, they let their Vines run upon *Eſpaliers* twenty or thirty Feet high, and cut off their laſt Year's Wood to four Feet in length, turning and twiſting the extreme Parts of the Branches, and faſtening them down almoſt to the Stem: This twiſting of the Wood weakens it ſo as to obſtruct the courſe of the Sap, and prevent any further growth of the Wood; but the Fruit hanging in their natural

* A Stone ſignifies a League, and is ſo called from the old *Roman* Cuſtom of ſetting up a Stone at the end of each Mile in their *Appian Way* and other *Cauſeys*.

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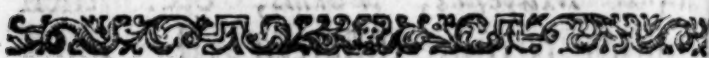
tural posture receives the benefit of it.

In the Fields and open Grounds about *Mayence, Worms, &c.* their Culture is quite different; they cut a Stem of two years Wood about four Inches long, in the center of which is a Stem of last year's Wood, which they cut to four or five Eyes; they then raise a small Hillock, in which they bury the Stem, leaving out of the Ground only one or two Eyes, which are also covered with Pea-straw or other light stuff; this is done in *October*, and is open'd by degrees in *April*, according to the Clemency of the Weather, and the Stem is then cut down till they meet with an Eye that is strong and most promising.

In some parts of the Mountains they cut a Stem of the third year's Wood, and plant it in a Hillock made with the Scrapings of the Rocks and other Rubbish; they cut

ANDERNAC.

these in the Knots, in order to make them broad and more liable to take root.



ANDERNAC.

FROM the seven Mountains the Rocks and Vineyards of the *Rhine* are continued on each side its Banks: About four Leagues from *Bonn*, at a Village call'd *Zinzick*, there is an Image of our Saviour after his Crucifixion remarkably well express'd. About two Leagues higher up the *Rhine* is *Andernac*, a Garrison-Town belonging to the Elector of *Cologne*; 'tis situated at the bottom of a Mountain covered every where with Woods, and the chief Employment of the Inhabitants is to send Timbers to *Holland*, in return for which they have from thence some

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some Necessaries of Life ; but as they have no other Manufacture than this little Traffick upon the River, the Inhabitants are extremely poor and miserable. It was formerly a free and imperial City, but lay a long time in Ruins. In the year 1221 it was rebuilt, and the Walls and Fortifications put in repair, but 'tis still a Place of no strength. The People are all Catholics, and extremely superstitious. At a Village called *Lunestein*, near this Town, is a brisk lively Mineral-water, much esteemed ; 'tis soft, and very agreeable to the Taste, and is judged to be good for inward Bruises, Ulcers, and all consumptive Cases ; the Inhabitants drink it as their common Liquor, and though they be poor and miserable, it keeps them in Health and Spirits. A little above this Town, on the opposite side of the River, is an handsome Seat, very pleasantly situated under the Rocks,

by the side of the Stream, but such is the Superstition that reigns here, that this most delightful Seat remains desolate and uninhabited, from an idle Report that the Devil or some evil Spirits make frequent Visits to it.



NEWIDT.

ABOUT half a League higher, on the same side, is the Seat of Count *Newidt*; 'tis placed in the middle of his Gardens, which lay along the side of the River, and form one of the most agreeable Situations that can be imagined. The Town of *Newidt*, of which this Count is absolute Prince and Lord, is just above his House, and is one of the neatest and best built Towns in *Germany*. The Streets make right Angles

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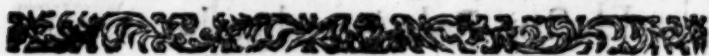
Angles with each other, and for the most part are well planted with Trees, and every where paved; the Churches are decent, and the Poor are clothed and well taken care of; the Inhabitants are *Lutherans*, and might live in the peaceable Enjoyment of their Religion and Properties, were they not so much exposed to Oppression from their Neighbours. This Prince, for the better Security of his little Country, keeps about forty *Hussars* to watch over it; but 'tis so much exposed on every side to the Will of the *Elector Palatine*, that he is obliged to submit to any Affront, and must keep well with him at all Events.

There are every where little Villages situated under the Rocks of the *Rhine*; and in the River are dispersed many Islands, some of which contain Villages, Convents, Corn-Fields, Woods, &c. There is an Island

MOUNTABOUR.

of this kind about four Leagues above *Newidt*, opposite to *Valendar*.

Valendar lies at the bottom of a Mountain which is remarkable for Iron and Sulphur Mines; and there are frequent Concussions of the Earth, but not dangerous. This Town belongs to the Elector *Palatine*; and the Inhabitants are all Catholics. On the East of this Town is a Mountain of more than three Leagues extent, covered with Oaks, and at the end of it lies the Town of



MOUNTABOUR.

IT was called *Montaborinum Castrum*, and in all the Wars of the *Germans* this was reckoned a place of great Security: At present 'tis a place of no strength, nor is there any thing remarkable in it. The
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Situation is upon the descent of an Hill; the Streets are very indifferent; the Houses, as in most Towns of the Neighbourhood, are covered and fronted with black Slate. A little before you come at the Town, there is an Hill in the form of a Pyramid, which stands in the middle of a well-stock'd Park; this Hill is covered with Woods, and on the top of it, which is very high, is an handsome Seat or Castle belonging to the Elector of *Triers*. There are large Barracks adjoining to it, and a considerable Garrison always kept there. This indeed affords a beautiful Prospect, and is the most remarkable of any thing in this Country. From hence to *Limpurgh* is a fine Country, full of Woods and Corn-fields, but the Produce of all the plain Country is chiefly Rye, Flax and Hemp, with some Oats and Barley, but little or no Wheat.

L I M-

L I M P U R G H

S about four Leagues from Mountabour, in the Electorate of Triers. This Town was formerly an imperial City, but is at present a place of no great account. 'Tis situated on the west side of a Mountain, at the top of which is a fine old Church. The Waters of the River *Labne* almost surround it, which are its best and principal Defence, for the Walls are old and ill kept. The Prince of *Orange* has an handsome Palace near this Town, and about three Leagues from it is the Town of *Camburgh*.

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CAMBURGH.

 His Town is under the joint Government of the Prince of *Orange* and Elector of *Triers*; each of them constitutes a Magistrate there, who act as Commissaries, and, if their Princes please, may continue for Life: Each of these Commissaries chuses an Assistant out of the Commonalty of the Town, who acts as his Deputy, and with whom he advises in all Matters. *Mountabour*, *Limpurgh*, and *Camburgh* are all walled Towns, but of little or no Strength; the chief Manufacture (besides Husbandry) is Linnen, Sail-Cloth, Woollen Stockings, &c.

SELTER



SELTHER WATER.

ABout a League from this Town is a Village called *Low Selter* in the Electorate of *Triers*, in which is a Spring of mineral Water much esteemed in these Countries; there are pleasant Walks and Avenues near this Spring, which rises with great Rapidity by the side of a Trout Stream; the Water is clear, light, and very agreeable to the Taste; it serves all the Neighbourhood for their ordinary Drink as well as their Medicine, and for its healing Qualities in a multitude of Diseases and Disorders, it has been universally esteemed; 'tis of so subtile and volatile a nature, that if exposed in an open Vessel to the Air for a few Hours, it becomes insipid, and loses its principal Virtue; and if carried to

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a place of any great distance in hot Weather, though ever so well corked, it yet loses a great deal of its Force and Spirit. It appears from a great variety of Experiments, that the chief Virtue of this Water consists in a volatile and alkaline Salt that is contained in it; if mixt with any body the least acid, it immediately ferments; but if mixt with good old Wine, though it becomes for a moment cloudy, the Liquor soon appears clear and transparent; if you add a little Sugar to this Wine and Water, the Liquor instantly becomes white, bubbles, and sparkles like Champaign; if a little Syrop of Violets is put to this Water, it becomes green, which is the Effect that all Alkalies produce; the Powder of the Gall-nut does not turn it black or make any change of Colour, which is a sign that there is no Steel or Vitriol in it; Salt of Tartar dissolved in it gives it no Fermentation,

tion, but only turns it to a white, almost like Milk, from whence it appears, that it contains no acids: If a Pint of it is made to evaporate over a gentle Fire, a Drachm of a light whitish Salt will be found at bottom. Its volatile nature appears more plain from the Experiment of the Air-pump, for the circumambient Air is no sooner drawn from it, than it rises and bubbles with an Elasticity and Rapidity beyond what is found in other mineral Waters, from whence, and its immediate loss of all its Virtue, when exposed to Air, it appears to be of a more light nature, and more easy and quick in its Operations, than the Waters of *Schwaltzbach*, *Pyrmont* or any other. It contains a pure alkaline Salt, with a subtile and volatile Principle, in which Conjunction consist its Virtues; it softens, breaks, and disposes to a fluid State, all viscid and gross Humours, it corrects such as are acid,

acid, it relaxes the Fibres, opens the Glands, and puts every part in a Condition to perform its common and natural Functions, and by that subtle and volatile Nature that is peculiar to it, this Water quickly finds a free and easy Passage for it self, operating chiefly by Urine. In Diseases of the Lungs, Ulcers, acid Humours, and most consumptive Cases, 'tis given with Milk in order to accelerate its Operations, and to aid and assist those softening and healing Qualities which are peculiar to it. They are also given in all scorbutick Cases, Gout, Rheumatism, &c. indeed since most of these Diseases arise from Obstructions caused by acid and salt Humours, those dissolving and penetrating Qualities which are every where acknowledged to be in these Waters, must needs be useful to soften, break, and discharge the same; neither can they be dangerous to gouty Constitutions,

tions, since their Operations are so gentle and easy; they are indeed so remarkable in that particular, that Persons of both Sexes, and of the most tender Constitutions, every Day drink them without any ill Effects.



K O N I G S T E I N.

From Camburgh you go over a rocky Mountain covered with Oaks, at the End of which is the Burgh or Town of *Konigstein*; 'tis a very old Town, with a strong Castle on the top of an Hill adjoining to it; this Place was formerly in possession of a private Lord or Count, who had no other Power than what this Castle and the little Circle of Land about it gave him. It lies between the Countries belonging to the two Electors of *Mayence* and *Treves*,
and

and very convenient for either; the Lord that possessed it dying without Issue in 1580, it was long disputed which of these Electors should take Possession of it; but the Princes of the Empire interfering, it was given to the Elector of *Mayence*, because it was proved to have formerly belonged to that Electorate. This Castle is built upon the top of a very high Rock, and contains a Garrison of 300 Men. It lies about three Leagues from *Frankfort*, and the Road from hence to that City is all the way adorned with Woods and Avenues of Oak, Fir, and Walnut, intermixed with Corn Fields, and abounding with all sorts of Plenty; the River *Main* running through these Fields opens a Trade, and brings all Conveniences to the Inhabitants; so fine and clear a Stream making its Course through all parts of this Country, and opening it self to View under so many different Appearances,

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pearances, forms a great Variety of fine Prospects.



FRANCFORT.

 *Rancfort* is situated in a Plain every where surrounded with Gardens, Vineyards, and every thing that can afford Pleasure or Plenty to the Inhabitants; 'tis a free and imperial City, containing near 80,000 Persons; the River *Main* which is a large and clear Stream that takes its rise in *Franconia*, runs under the Walls of the Town, or, properly speaking, divides it into two Parts, called the old and new Town, with an handsome new Bridge built of red Stone between them; that part which lies on the other side of the *Main*, is looked upon by some as a Town in all respects distinct from *Francfort*, and is commonly called *Saxenhausen*, as

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a Place that was possessed by the Saxons.

Lutherans and *Calvinists* are free to live in *Francfort*, and the former have the sole Possession and Government of the Town; the *Calvinists* are the most wealthy part of the Inhabitants, and the chief Trade of the Town is in their Hands, but the *Lutherans* do not suffer them to have any Place of Worship; if they think proper to christen their Children in the *Lutheran* Churches, they are permitted to do it, but all other parts of their Worship is at *Bockenheim* in the Country of *Hanaw*. This place very early embraced the Doctrine of *Luther*, and being denied by the Clergy and Magistrates a Liberty to profess openly the same, they deposed the Popish Government and established a *Lutheran* Magistracy, composed of twenty four Persons; these Animosities on religious Accounts continued a long

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while, and were not pacified 'till the Town was put under new Regulations by the Dyet of *Augsburgh* in 1530. Though the Government is at present *Lutheran*, yet most of the Inhabitants are *Jews* or *Catholicks*; the *Jews* are not less than 15000, who greatly increase the Trade and Revenue of the Town; they have one particular Street to themselves, in which they are every Night shut up, which Confinement is readily submitted to, in order to avoid any Jealousies that might arise with respect to their betraying the Town, or any kind of Sedition or Revolt: The Street of the *Jews* is so narrow, and the Houses, which are built chiefly of Wood, are crowded with so many Families one over another, that it may be properly called, the Place of Pestilence, for there is not one in ten of these *Jews*, but is full of Leprosies, and all those Maladies which Confinement and the Want of Air and Ne-

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Necessaries will occasion. These *Jews* have the free use of their Religion in their own Quarters, and in that respect have more Favour than the Reformed; every *Jew* that appears in the Town, is, by a particular Law agreed to by themselves and the Government, obliged to distinguish himself as a *Jew*, and to that Purpose wears a black Cloke and Band; the married *Jews* are also distinguished from others by a long Beard.

The *Catholicks* have the free Exercise of their Religion, and all the Churches of the Town (two, which are *Lutheran*, excepted) are in their Possession; the Dome, which is otherwise called the Church of *Nôtre-Dame* or our Lady, is a very old gothick Building, dirty and neglected in every part of it; the chief Ceremonies of the Coronation of an Emperour are in the Church of St. *Bartholemew*; and the Electors meet at a Chappel in that Church,

called the Conclave, to nominate the Person chosen; in one of the Isles of this Church is a Clock which is very curious for its variety of Explications; there is an Image representing Time, which points out upon a Wheel the *Julian* as well as *Gregorian* Account, the moveable Feasts, the Sun's Place in the Zodiac, its rising, setting, Cycles, &c.

The two *Lutheran* Churches are very handsome, they have Pictures at their Altars, as well as Organs, and on some particular Days other kinds of Musick; they have also silver Crosses in their Churches, but no other use is made of them than to be carried in Procession before their Funerals; the *Lutheran* Clergy wear Cloth Gowns with strait Sleeves over black Clothes, and very large white Ruffs about their Necks, and round Caps on their Heads.

The Government of the Town consists of twelve Magistrates, two
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of which are Burgher-masters, who succeed into their Office the second Year after their Election; one of these Burgher-masters presides over matters of Trade, and the other over criminal Cases, and such Disputes as may arise about private Property. The Punishments of Criminals are in general like those in other parts of *Germany* and *Flanders*, only they don't whip any Offenders who commit such Crimes as robbing Orchards, Cabbage-Grounds, and such like. In these cases the Criminals are chained to a Cart, which they draw through the principal Streets of the Town, and, as a token of their Crime, Crowns made of Cabbage-leaves and other Herbs are put upon their Heads.

The Stadthouse is by no means magnificent, but there are a great many different Apartments well fitted up, and very convenient for the Reception of the Dyet, or the Election

of an Emperour. There is a large Hall where the Dyet meet; the Emperour, if present, or in his absence the Prince *la Tour Taxis*, as President of the Dyet, sits in a great Chair between two long Seats fronting the Room; on these Seats sit the six secular Electors on the right, and the three ecclesiastick Electors on the left; opposite to these, below some Steps, sit the Catholick Archbishops and Bishops on the right, and the *Lutheran* Archbishops and Bishops on the left; behind these sit the Princes of the Empire, and behind the Bar the Counts, Barons, &c. There is also an Apartment near this Hall, where the nine Electors sit, in order to chuse an Emperour, and a separate Table in a corner of the same Room for their nine Secretaries; there is another Apartment where the nine Electors withdraw without their Secretaries; another Apartment for the

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the Princes of the Empire to sit by themselves, and an Apartment for the Deputies of the *Hans* and free Towns, two or three of which Towns may be represented by the same Person. On the Decease of an Emperour, the Elector of *Mayence*, as Dean of the Electoral College and Chancellor of the Empire, sends Letters to inform the several Electors and States thereof. The Administration of Government, 'till the Election of a new Emperour, remains in the hands of the Elector of *Saxony* in those Countries where the *Saxon* Laws are observed; and in the rest, 'tis disputed between the Electors *Palatine* and *Bavaria*, which of them should act with him as Vicars of the Empire. Though the nine Electors are absolute with regard to the choice of an Emperour, yet they always summon the other two States or Colleges to be present at the Confirmation of the same, in order

order to acknowledge the Emperour they shall nominate, and pay him the usual Homage. The whole States formerly assembled as one Body, but the Electors frequently withdrawing themselves to consult apart from the Dyet, raised Jealousies in the Princes of the Empire, and caused them to form themselves into a separate Community or College; the free Towns followed their example, and this Distinction of three States or Colleges was confirmed by the Dyet at *Frankfort* in 1580. The whole Conduct of the Election of an Emperour should be directed by the Rules and Laws set forth in that Deed, called the *Bulle d'Or*, or *Golden Bull*; but so many new Laws have been made, and so many Innovations crept in since that time, that this Institution is as little regarded as the old Laws and Charters of most other Countries. This *Golden Bull* is kept at
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the Chancellor's Office in the Stadthouse.

There are Embassadors and Residents from most powers of *Europe* constantly at *Francfort*, which occasions some increase of Trade, and gives a good deal of Life and Spirit to the Place. The late Emperour kept his Court here, but his Circumstances were such, that his Residence could not be of any great advantage to the Inhabitants. The chief Boast and Glory of *Francfort* are its two Fairs, the first of which begins the *Tuesday* after *Easter*, and the latter begins in the second Week of *September*; each of them lasts near three Weeks: These Fairs supply a great part of *Germany* with Cloths, Stuffs, Hollands, and almost all kinds of Manufacture. Most Countries of *Europe* send Merchants to these Fairs; they bring a great Revenue to the Town, and as they cause so much Commerce in matters of

of Exchange, they are the chief Support of the Bankers, who are very numerous in *Francfort*. Several of these Bankers and other Merchants act as Residents for some Princes, and by that means are free from the Power of the Magistracy, and exempt from all Town Duties.

Though this is a Commonwealth, and independent of any Power but its own Senate, yet, as other free Cities, 'tis under the Protection of the Emperour, and in time of Peace they are bound by the *Roman* Custom to pay him 500 Florins *per* Month; in time of War they voluntarily increase the Sum, but in all his troubles during the Year 1742, their Liberality towards him did not exceed 25000 Florins.

The Town was twice besieged in 1552, by *Morice* then Elector of *Saxony*, and by Prince *Albert* of *Brandenburgh*, who was usually called the *Alcibiades*

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Alcibiades of *Germany*; he soon took it, but upon some Conditions granted to him it was again delivered into the hands of the Inhabitants. They keep at present upwards of 1000 well disciplined Men to garrison it, and the Works are kept in good order: Those of *Saxenhausen* consist of six Bastions with Fossès full of Water, and a covered Way; these Bastions are but irregular and ill-flanked, but there is a very strong Horn-work built upon high Ground, with a Fossè full of Water on that side next the *Main*, and fronting *Francfort*; this Work covers that side of *Francfort*, and is its chief Defence. The Town of *Francfort* is defended with strong Walls of proved Earth, ten Bastions, and double Fossès which are very deep and always full of Water; the Bastions are said, by Judges in Fortification, to be very irregular, but in the whole the Works are kept in good

good repair, and are of considerable strength. The Ramparts are planted with fine Walks of Trees, and kept as clean and regular as the Parterres of a Garden, and in several parts of them are Fruit-trees, Flower-gardens, &c. About half a League distant from the Town, on all sides, are little Castles, commonly called Watch-Towers; these are kept by a Guard sent from the Town, and as they are very high, the Approaches of an Enemy may be seen at a great distance from them.

There are several handsome Houses belonging to Persons of distinction, but that of the Prince *la Tour Taxis* is most remarkable; his House is not only magnificent and richly furnished, but his Stables are generally able to shew 200 Horses of the best Breed that can be got from many different Countries, and he lives in a manner suitable to these Appearances. The Houses of *Francfort* in general are very

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very indifferent, and a great part of them built of Wood; Painting is very cheap, and the Houses, however poor within, are adorned on the outside with Landskips, History, and Flower-painting. The People are extremely given to Pride and outside Shew, and the Women of Quality, as well as Houses, are so grossly dawbed with Paint, that they look as if masked. The Winter is chiefly pass'd away at Cards. In the Summer they make Parties and meet at Pleasure-houses on the other side of the River, or at the long Room on the Banks of it on this side; this Room was built by the *Spanish* Embassador, the Marquis of *Montijo*, on the Election of the late Emperour; 'tis situated in a Vineyard with very agreeable Prospects over the River, and there are constant Card-Assemblies every Day during the Summer-season at the expence of the Embassador. The Quality (tho' ever

ever so poor and indigent in all other respects) will have fine Coaches, and four or five laced Footmen behind them; and every fine Lady (tho' perhaps much in want of Clothes) will have a large and heavy Train, to be supported as she walks by one or two poor meagre half-starv'd Pages who can scarce bear the weight of it: But though the Poverty which reigns in all these Countries has not been hitherto able to teach them Humility, yet their Oeconomy is every where remarkable: They have indeed very fine Coaches, but, high Days and holy Days excepted, these Coaches are covered with painted Canvas; their Tables are covered with the same; even the Cards are painted on the backside, so that 'tis not easy to be distinguished whether they have been used or not: 'Tis indeed highly probable that the first use of their Stoves was occasioned by the same frugal Scheme;

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Scheme; one half of other Fires is lost, but in these, nothing; if the Stove is placed in the middle of a Room, the Company can sit round it; if 'tis placed in a Corner, or in any part of the Wall, which is generally the case, then the same Stove heats two Apartments at a time.

During the Snow of the Winter, they practise a Diversion called *le Cours des Traineaux*; these *Traineaux* or Sledges are carved out in the shapes of various Animals, open at the back and hollow; a Lady sits within it, and the Cavalier who drives it sits behind his Mistress on a Seat made at the Tail of the Sledge, and at every turn of the Street or Road salutes her; the Horses which draw these *Traineaux* are dress'd up with Bells and Plumes, and they move very swiftly on the Snow: This is an usual way of travelling in *Russia*, and other northern Countries; but at the Courts of *Vienna*,
O *Spain*,

Spain, and in many parts of *Germany*, 'tis made a matter of mere *Diversion* or *Gallantry*, though often at a vast expence to exceed each other in this sort of *Carriage*, and the *Trappings* and *Equipage* belonging to it.



H A N A W.

HANAW is a fortified Town situated near the *Main*, about four Leagues from *Francfort*, belonging to the Prince of *Hesse*; it is, properly speaking, a double Town, called the *Old* and *New*, the latter of which is very beautiful both as to the Buildings and Streets; the Fossès are full of Water, and the Ramparts are kept very neat, and adorned with fine Walks of Trees and Flower-gardens. The chief Manufacture of the Town consists in Stuffs, Hats, Stockings, Tobacco and Camblets; which last

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Branch of Commerce Prince *William* has, by his great Care and Encouragement given to the Workmen, brought to perfection; he has also establish'd a Fair, which every Year increases, and may in time be able to vye with that of *Francfort*. On that side of the Town next *Francfort* is the Seat of the Prince of *Hesse*, it is less than an *English* Mile from *Hanaw*; the Situation is in an open plain; the House is built of red Stone, as are most of the Buildings of this Country; it is a fine Palace, richly furnished, and adorned with spacious Gardens on one side and Avenues of Chestnuts on the other. The Country from *Francfort* to *Hanaw* is very beautiful, with the *Main* running all the way on the right, and Mountains covered with Woods on the left; indeed the whole Country of *Hanaw* is every where full of fine Corn-fields, Vineyards, Woods of

Fir, Oak, &c. with abundance of pretty Villages at the bottom and on the sides of the Mountains.

The Family of *Hesse* is one of the most considerable in *Germany*, being descended from the old Dukes of *Brabant*; there now remains only two Families, *Hesse-Cassel* which is the eldest Branch, and *Hesse-Darmstadt*. *Philip*, commonly called *the Magnanimous*, divided his Inheritance by a Will made in 1562, amongst his four Sons, *William*, *Lewis*, *Philip*, and *George*, upon condition that if either of them died without Issue, his Inheritance should be equally divided amongst the surviving Brothers. *Lewis* and *Philip* died without Issue, and the Division of their Lands caused great Disputes between *Morice* the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, who was the Son of *William*, on the one part, and *Lewis*, *Philip*, and *Frederick*, Landgraves of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, who were

were the Sons of *George*. These Family Breaches were not healed 'till the Year 1648, when by the Mediation of *Ernest* Duke of *Saxe Gotha*, and some other Princes, the two Families came to new Distributions, which were agreed to and signed by all Parties. Since that time the Lands of the two Branches have been divided into several Apanages, and portioned out in Marriages. This Country of *Hanaw*, as well as others, has been parcelled out for that purpose; but upon the Death of the late Count of *Hanaw*, it again fell into the possession of the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, in compliance with a Treaty made between the Houses of *Saxony*, *Hesse*, and *Hanaw*, in which it was determined that these Families should succeed each other in the Possession of such particular Countries; therefore upon the Decease of the Count of *Hanaw*, the King of *Poland* as Elector

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of *Saxony* had a Claim jointly with the Prince of *Hesse* to the Country of *Hanaw*, but for some Consideration and Conditions granted in lieu thereof, he resigned all his Right and Pretensions to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*. The annual Revenue of this Country of *Hanaw* is upwards of 30000 *l. Sterling*.

The new Town of *Hanaw* was built by some *Walloons* and other *French* Refugees, who during the Persecutions of the Protestants and the Wars of *Philip the Second*, King of *Spain*, quitted the *Low Countries* and came to look for a Settlement here; these Refugees were at a great Expence to build and fortify this Town, and brought a considerable Trade to it. The *Lutheran* and Reformed Religions are tolerated here, as are also *Jews*, but they are kept in a particular Street of the Town set apart for them; they are every Night shut
up

up in these Quarters, and in the Day-time are obliged to wear Clokes and Bands in the same manner as at *Francfort*.

The Family of *Hesse* are steady Adherents to the Protestant Religion, and as they are surrounded with so many Princes who are rigid Papists, they are forced to keep a watchful eye over their People in this respect. The Catholics have no Place of Worship at *Hanaw*, but from the Situation and Circumstances of this Country, 'tis not possible for the Prince to prevent their living in the Town, as well as in other Parts of his Country; they are constantly seducing the People into Disloyalty, and many of the Subjects in this and other Protestant Countries too readily give ear to their Advices. The People might live happily, if they were not every Day endeavouring to put on their old Yoke of Popery, Po-

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ASCHAFFENBURGH.

erty, and Slavery: This Conduct obliges their Princes to use them ill, but their Sufferings are entirely owing to themselves.



ASCHAFFENBURGH.

THIS is a fortified Town about five Leagues east of *Hanau*, belonging to the Elector of *Mayence*; the Streets and Houses are very indifferent, and the Inhabitants extremely poor. There is a handsome Bridge over the *Main*, but nothing else worth notice except the Palace, which is built of red Stone; this is a very large and magnificent Building; the Prospects from it are very agreeable, the River running through the middle of a fine fertile Plain, bounded on each side with Mountains covered with Woods, which are continued without any great

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MAYENCE.

MAYENCE is a large City, and one of the principal Frontiers of the *Rhine*, ſituated on the weſt ſide of that River; the *Main* throws itſelf into the *Rhine* juſt above it, from whence it is called *Mentz* or *Mayence*: 'Tis one of the moſt ancient Towns in *Germany*, and remarkable for the many Battles and Conteſts that were ſo long maintained about it between the *Romans* and *Germans*; it was the Barrier to the Progreſs of the *Roman* Arms when in the hands of the *Germans*; and when the *Romans* poſſeſſed it, the *Germans* were confined to the Limits of the *Rhine*; the great conſequence it was of to both

MAYENCE.

both these Powers, was the occasion of those many Revolutions it suffered; it was indeed made the Rendezvous of the *Romans*, and the Magazine of their Arms. *Drusus* died there, and his Tomb is yet to be seen near the Ruins of the old Tower at Fort St. *James*. *Attila* destroyed the Town in the Year 450, but those Civil Wars which the *Romans* were soon after engaged in, and those Oppressions and Cruelties they suffered from the *Goths*, gave the *Germans* an opportunity to recover this Place, and *Dagobert* is said to have rebuilt the Town in the Year 526. The Town is at present well fortified, and able to restrain the Power and Ambition of the *French* from any Designs they might have upon it: They had indeed possession of it in the Reign of *Lewis the Fourteenth*, and Marshal *d'Uxelles*, who then commanded, repaired the Works and put it in a condition,

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condition, as he thought, to maintain a long Siege, but *Charles* of *Lorraine* coming before it, after a Siege of six Weeks, the Town was surrendered to him by Capitulation: While the *French* possessed the Town, the Works were chiefly made of Earth, but those have been since taken down and rebuilt with Stone; the whole are now kept in good repair, and there are Mines running every where under the Citadel and the other Forts, which are dedicated to some tutelar Saint, as Fort St. *James*, Fort St. *Alban*, &c. The Citadel stands upon very high Ground, and entirely commands the Town; there are double Fossès all round the Works, except next the *Rhine*, and on that side is a Breast-work of very great Strength.

There are seven parochial Churches, a collegiate Church well endowed, and a Cathedral called St. *Martin*, besides a great number of Convents; the Inhabitants

habitants are about thirty thousand, they are extremely poor, as is indeed the case of all ecclesiastical Governments from the Oppressions of the Church on the one hand, and the want of Trade on the other, when there is a free Town so near them as *Francfort*, 'tis not to be wonder'd at, that all those Inhabitants, who are able to carry on any considerable Trade, should leave this Town and seek a Settlement there. The People are here involved in the thickest darkness of Popery, yet their Churches are much out of repair, dark and dirty; the Streets are also very narrow, and the Houses, for the most part, irregular and ill-built; there are several Fountains in the Streets, in some places a few handsome Houses, and there is one Street very wide and regular; the Houses in this Street are every where handsome, and in the middle of it is a Fountain
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with a lofty Stone Pillar, adorned with the Arms of the Elector and several Devices in Sculpture.

The Chapter of *Mayence* consists of twenty four Canons, with a Provost, Dean, and Warden; the latter is always appointed by the Elector, and acts as his Deputy; he is invested with greater Power than any other of the Chapter, and during the Vacancy of the Electorate, the same Power as the Elector had with regard to the Affairs of the Empire, the Right of summoning a Dyet and sending a Deputy to it, is vested in him. *Crescent* was the first Bishop of this Place, and there were fifteen Successors to him before *Boniface*, who was the first Archbishop; *Crescent* was canonized, and he is said to have been sent by St. Paul to preach the Gospel at this Place: The Archbishoprick was first fix'd at *Worms*, but was removed to *Mayence* in 745 by Pope *Zachary*; there

there was an University founded here in 1482, but what is a greater Honour to it than any thing else one can mention, is, that *John Guttenberg*, who first invented the Art of Printing about the Year 1440, was a Native and Inhabitant of this Place. The first Elector of *Mayence* was *Walligis* the Son of a Wheel-wright in *Saxony*, and his Successors, in honour to his Memory, have born a Pair of Wheels for their Arms: The annual Revenue of this Electorate is about 80000 *l.* Sterling.

They are famous for weaving Handkerchiefs here, and there are a great many Workmen of that sort in the Town; there are also some Linen Weavers, but the chief Trade is in Wine, and the best grows about this Country: They pay a very considerable Duty for Wine or Beer at the Ports or Gates of the Town, and a new Duty is paid for the same if it be carried out again; the Duties upon
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Brandy and Spirits are double to that of Beer ; but the greatest Oppression upon the Inhabitants, and all the Neighbourhood on the other side of the *Rhine*, is the charge of passing the Bridge ; it is a Bridge of Boats which require frequent repair and much to maintain it, but the Tax of it is quite insupportable, and prevents the Inhabitants in a great measure from having any Trade or Communication with the Country ; every Person on foot pays two Kreutzers, *viz.* about a Penny *English*, and six Kreutzers for every Horse, and though they repass the Bridge the same Day, they pay the like Sum again. The Bridge consists of upwards of 100 Vessels, for the *Rhine* is near half an *English* Mile over at this Place ; these Vessels are confined by an Anchor thrown from the head of each, and they are ranged in form of an Arch, that they might be better enabled to oppose the Stream :
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The Bridge is made to divide into several Parts, which are in the form of flying Bridges, and easily slip aside to give any Vessels a free Passage through the Bridge. There is a Key between the Town and River, which runs along the Banks both above and below the Bridge, which is very convenient for all Vessels to take in or discharge their Burdens. The Elector has two Palaces, one of which is within the Town, and the other a little above it; Both are situated on the Banks of the River, which forms a fine Canal to them, and is from each of these Palaces near an *English* Mile over. The Palace within the Town is situated at the lower end of it; there are very handsome Gardens and Walks along the Banks of the River below the House, the Building itself is of red Stone, and is very spacious and magnificent; the Views from it are very agreeable and of great variety; though
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the Situation of this Palace is very delightful, yet that above the Town is infinitely more so; this Palace is called *the Favorita*, and highly deserves that name; it is situated in a Garden adorned with Statues, Grottos, Fountains, Cascades, Orange-Groves, Labyrinths and Walks well diversified: The Seat of the Elector is at the upper end of these Gardens, close to the Banks of the *Rhine*; and besides his own House there are six smaller Houses, with convenient Apartments in each; these are all so disposed as not to prevent the Prospects of each other: They stand upon rising Ground, one side-ways of another, and some steps above it; and as they are placed three on each side, the Green-house which stands above them serves as a Front to the whole: From these Houses, and all parts of the Gardens, there is a Prospect of a large Tract of Country on the other

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side of the *Rhine*, where at one View you see several Convents, Seats, Villages, Corn-fields, Vineyards, Woods, Hills, Vales, and all these diversified a thousand ways; between this fine Country and the Gardens, close under the Walls of the latter, flows the *Rhine*, which is near an *English* Mile over at this place: The *Main* throws itself into the *Rhine* in view from the opposite side; these Rivers, with the Traffick of both added to those Views before mentioned, make this one of the most agreeable Places that can be imagined: At the lower end of the Gardens there is a fine Saloon, well finished, and richly furnished in every respect; this Room is built of red Stone, and stands in the middle of a Grove; on the back part of these Gardens is a large Vineyard belonging to the *Carthusian* Convent, which stands just above the Elector's House.

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This Convent is very remarkable for its Buildings as well as Situation, the Prospects from it are the same with those of the *Favorita*, the Apartments are handsome and convenient: The little Chappel of this Convent is one of the most beautiful in the World; there are several parts of the History of the *New Testament*, sculptured out in the Wainscot, which is inlaid with Walnut and Ivory; the whole is extremely well executed, and the Partitions are enlivened with Edgings of Gold. The *Carthusian* is a very strict Order, and such as profess it cannot stir out of their Convent during their whole Lives; the Monks being under this Confinement, employ a great deal of their time in the care of this Vineyard, and in Works of Joinery and other Mechanicks, for which they have Turns and other suitable Instruments in their own Apartments.



O P P E N H E I M.

Oppenheim is situated on the declivity of an Hill on the west side of the *Rhine*; it was formerly a Place of considerable Strength, and one of the Frontiers of the River; it was a free Town, and a Place of some Trade, 'till *Robert*, who was Elector *Palatine*, was chosen Emperour in 1400; he managed so as to procure a Grant of it to the Electors *Palatine*, in whose Possession it has been ever since: This Town was in a great measure destroyed by the *French* in the Year 1689, and has been in so ruinous a condition ever since, that it can scarce be said to be inhabited; there is no Trade, and the few Inhabitants which are there, are extremely poor and miserable: It is a very fine open Country from hence to *Worms*, adorned

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ed with Vineyards, Corn-fields, Fields of *Indian* Wheat, Avenues of Wall-nut, Almond Trees, and every thing that can add Beauty, or make a Country agreeable.

W O R M S.

WORMS is situated near the *Rhine* on a fine Plain, abounding with Vineyards, Corn, and all sorts of Plenty; it is a free City, of little or no Strength, and a Bishoprick; the Elector of *Triers* is the present Bishop, and has a remarkably fine Palace in the Town: This City was in a great measure destroyed by the *French* in 1689, but was afterwards repaired by the Inhabitants, yet the Buildings are at present very indifferent, and the Streets narrow: The Magistrates are all *Lutherans*, but *Jews*, *Catholicks*, and Persons of any

Religion are admitted to live here; the *Lutherans* have a very handsome Church, at the west end of which is a Picture representing *Martin Luther* disputing with the *Dominican* Fathers in the presence of the Emperour and Princes of the Empire: This Dispute was carried on before that Dyet which was held at *Worms* in 1531, to which Dyet *Luther* had been cited by *Charles the Fifth*, and was conducted thither by a Passport from the Emperour, in Company with the Elector of *Saxony* and several other Princes who supported his Cause.

Though this Town is governed by *Lutherans*, yet the *Catholicks* have still possession of the Cathedral, which is one of the oldest Churches in *Germany*; it is a very large Building, and the Statues of *Mars*, *Venus*, and other heathen Deities, are still there. A little below this Cathedral is an old Pagan Rotondo, the Sta-

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ues of those Deities they worshipped are in all parts of it, but no body seems able to give any tolerable account of it; indeed its Form, and the Statues of the Gods about it, make it highly probable that it was formerly a *Pantheon* built by the old *Romans*. Some are of opinion that it is a Building of a more modern Date, and that those Statues which are supposed to represent Pagan Deities, are only the Images of Saints; but admit them to be the Images of Saints, yet this by no means contradicts the former Opinion, for when Christianity took place, these Statues might be changed and called by other Names, or some of them might be taken down and Images of Saints put into their Niches; and this is the more probable from the same instance of the celebrated *Pantheon* of *Rome*, which was built by *Agrippa* Son-in-law of *Augustus*, in his third Consul-
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late, twenty-five Years before Christ. This *Pantheon* was dedicated to *Jupiter Ultor* or *Jupiter the Revenger*, but it was afterwards obtained of the Emperour *Phocas*, and some of the Statues being taken down, and Images of the Saints put into their places, it was consecrated by Pope *Boniface the Fourth*, to the Virgin and all the Saints, and yet remains at *Rome* under the Title of *S. Maria della Rotonda*, but more commonly called *Nôtre Dame*.

The Chapter of *Worms* consists of eighteen Canons, including the Provost, Dean, and Master; these are for the most part Persons of considerable distinction, and they have a large *Seigneurie* or Lordship belonging to them: This Cathedral was formerly the metropolitan Church, but in the Year 745 this Dignity was removed by Pope *Zachary* to *Mayence*, and remained united to that Electorate,

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rate, but not without great opposition from the neighbouring Princes. In these later Ages the neighbouring Gentlemen, being for the most part Protestants, have laboured to prevent the Union of this Bishoprick with that Electorate, and it will always be their Interest to do so, for the See being in the hands of so powerful a Prince, might enable him to oppress his Neighbours. The annual Revenue of the See is upwards of 5000 Pistoles, but the Power or Jurisdiction of it is now very small, for the Elector *Palatine* and other neighbouring Princes took frequent opportunities, during the Civil Wars, to deprive it of its chief Possessions and Powers, which they divided amongst themselves.

There is at present very little Trade in *Worms* besides a few Dealers in Wine, Gloves, and Stockings. There is no question but it was formerly a place

place of great Trade, and could not be otherwise, if we consider the many Emperours which have been crowned, and the many Dyets which have been held here; but the Civil Wars which have since happened in these Parts, and those Devastations and Outrages committed by the *French* in the late Wars, obliged the chief part of the Merchants and principal Inhabitants to retire to *Francfort, Holland,* and wherever else they could find Protection.

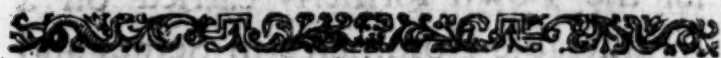


FRANCKENDAL.

FANCKENDAL is a small Town of no strength, about two Leagues above *Worms*; it was formerly called *Francodalia* or *Francorum Vallis*; it is now under the *Electeur Palatine*, situated upon a Plain near a little River which empties itself

self into the *Rhine*; this River was of great convenience to its Trade, for the Town formerly carried on a considerable Commerce in Serges and Cloth. It was once an Abbey, but the Elector *Frederick the Third* gave it several Privileges, encouraged its Trade, and added strong Works and Fortifications. This Town was burnt down by the *French* in that general Destruction they made upon the *Palatinate*, and the Works which then remained were destroyed by an Article in the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. It is lately rebuilt, and contains one very handsome Street which is well paved, and the Houses neat. It is governed by a Stadtmaster, who manages all affairs of War; there are also two Burgomasters chosen yearly out of the twelve Burghers by the People; but, as in most other Towns of the *Palatinate*, the Inhabitants are so much influenced by the Stadtmaster, Burghers,

Burghers, &c. that they may be properly said to chuse themselves.



M A N H E I M.

THIS is a large populous City, situated on a Plain on the other side of the *Rhine*, between *Worms* and *Spire*, and contains near 40000 Inhabitants. Upon this side of the *Rhine*, before you pass over to the Works of the Town, and opposite to them, are very strong Fortifications with double Fossès, Gates, Bridges, &c. As soon as over the *Rhine*, which you pass on a Bridge of Boats, there are also double Fossès, Bridges, and very strong Gates every way. The whole Country is very low, marshy, and may upon any Emergency be presently drowned. The *Rhine* also passing close to the Works on one side, and the *Necker* on

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on the other, renders it one of the strongest Towns of the Empire. The Ports or Gates of the Town are very handsome, adorned with Statues, and other Pieces and Facings of Marble in *Basso relieve*; the Streets are very regular, making perfect right Angles with each other, well paved, and some of them planted. The Elector's Palace is very handsome, and but lately built; it fronts the main Street, is well furnished, and has a remarkably fine Saloon, and an Opera-House, which tho' small, yet for Neatness and Beauty exceeds almost any in the World. There is a very extensive view from the Apartments of the Palace in which you may see *Franckendal*, *Worms*, *Spire*, and almost all the plain Country as far as the Mountains of *Alsace*. The Gardens of the Palace are but small, but the Walks on the Ramparts are kept neat and well planted. There is an handsome Market-

Market-place, and a Parade or *place d'armes* well planted; in the latter is a marble Fountain built about thirty Years since, and upon it is a very fine Column of cast Brass, with Devices of various kinds; on the top are two Figures representing *Time* and *Fame*, next are *St. Michael* and the Devil, next an *Hercules* and *Atlas*, then several conquered Princes represented as subject to the Roman Empire; and at the bottom of the Pillar are four Figures representing the cardinal Virtues, as *Temperance*, *Justice*, *Prudence* and *Fortitude*, with these Inscriptions affixed to each

Moderata durant.

Nunquam latet.

*Qui male agit, odit lucem,
Agere, pati, Romanum est.*

Manheim was about a Century since no more than a Village, but *Frederick* the Elector *Palatine*, who was also
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chosen King of *Bohemia*, founded some few Works, and built a Citadel which he called *Fredericksburgh*, and added a great number of Houses to it. The *French* were in possession of this Town in 1693, and entirely destroyed it; by an Article in the Treaty of *Nimeguen* it was determined, that if any Works remained, they should be erased; afterwards *John William* of *Newburg*, Elector, began to rebuild the Works and fortify the Town, but these Designs were not finished till the late Elector *Charles Philip* resolved to make it his Place of Residence. The Catholick Church at *Manheim* is very handsome, and is called *the Church of Concord*, which Name was given it by *Charles Lewis* as an Emblem, that notwithstanding his Subjects were permitted to exercise any Religion there, yet they should live in harmony with each other. The present Elector maintains

tains in his whole Territories about 16000 Forces, 4000 of which are kept to garrison this Town and guard his Person. There is one chief Minister, and two other Ministers; there is also a Governor who is at present General of the Forces, one *Conseiller* in matters of War, two Burghermasters, and ten Burghers. There are six Convents, one Catholick Church, one *Lutheran*, two *Calvinist*, one Anabaptist, one for the Garrison, and a Synagogue for the *Jews* who are very numerous.

The chief Manufacture is Tobacco, Hats and Stockings. The People all round this Country are very much oppressed by Taxes, and so poor that for the most part they live upon Pumpions, Tobacco, and black Bread. They have large Fields of Tobacco in all this Country, and most of the Hedges are covered with Vines of Pumpions; there are also great quantities

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ties of Pumpions intermix'd in the Fields of *Indian* Wheat, which are very numerous, and of which, with a little mixture of * Spont or Wheat, they make tolerably good Bread.

The present Elector was Cousin-german to the late Emperour, and strongly attached to his Interest. It is true that this Country lies every where open to the Insults of *France*, and most people imagine that this Prince and his Subjects are influenced by their Fears to keep well with that Power; but this is not the case here, for notwithstanding the general Destruction the *French* have every where made in these Countries, many Ruins of which are still visible to them, yet the Subjects of the *Palatinate* in general are, at heart, in the *French* Interest; so infatuated are these People and insensible of their Wrongs. It is also true that all Religions are free-

* A sort of bearded Wheat.

ly admitted at *Manheim*, and in many other Towns of the *Palatinate*; yet at the same time in other parts of it, the persecuting Spirit of the Church is exercised with all its Terrors, and the Power of the Priest is no where more supported than here. The Prince himself is one of the greatest Bigots that can be imagined, and, considering the Poverty and Distresses of the People, the Churches are adorned beyond all measure, and the Images, especially here at *Manheim*, are more richly dressed than elsewhere; the Virgin in particular has as great variety of Dresses as any Lady could well ask for; whether these Presents from the Court-Ladies are given her out of a regard to Religion, or to procure more frequent Absolutions for themselves, I cannot presume to say, but it is most reasonable, to suppose the latter to be the case; and the same Custom prevailed

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vailed amongst the *Roman* Matrons; indeed they made these Oblations to their *Pallas* as well in time of War and common Calamity, as upon festival Days, or when they thought themselves under her particular Displeasure, and came to make these Offerings vailed and beating their Breasts, in token of their Humility and Contrition, in much the same manner as the Ladies still practise.

*Interea ad Templum non æquæ Palladis ibant
Crimibus Iliades passis, peplumque ferebant
Suppliciter tristes, et tunc pectora palmis.*

Virg. Æn.

*Hoc tunc Agricola sanctum velamine Matres
Induerant ebur.*

Stat. Theb. 10.

Hecuba, attended by the *Roman* Matrons, is represented as offering the finest Mantle that could be found, as a Gift to *Pallas*, in order to induce her to restrain the Fury of *Dionede*, and destroy him :

Τῶν ἐν αἰεταμένη Ἐκάβη φέρε δῶρον Ἀθήνῃ
 Ὃς καλλις ὦ. ἔην ποικίλμασιν, ἡδὲ μέγιστος.
 Hom. il. 6.

And when they came to the Temple of *Minerva*, *Theano* the Priestess of that Goddess is represented as offering this Present to her:

Ἡ δ' ἄρα πέπλον ἔλυσσά θεανὴ καλλιπάρῃ.
 ὅπκεν Ἀθηναίῃς ἐπὶ γυνάσιν ἡυκόμοιο. Id.

The *Necker* runs into the *Rhine* just below the City of *Manheim*; this River, for about twenty Leagues from the *Rhine*, is large enough during the Winter-season to carry Boats of small burden; it rises in the *Black Forest* just below the Village of *Schweiningen*, about five Leagues from the Rise of the *Danube*; it runs from South to North, receiving in its course several small Rivers, as the *Eltz*, *Roche*, and *Laxt*; the principal Places through which it passes are
 Rotwil,

Rotwil, Subtz, Rotemberg, Tubingen, and Kurchen, where it takes in the Tack, and then the Vils at Blochingen; from thence it goes to Esslingen, where there is a stone Bridge to pass over it, and from thence to Cannstadt and Heilbron, where there is another Bridge, thence to Wimpffen and Mosbach, where it takes its course westward and so goes on to Ebensbach, Hirschhorn, and Heidelberg. There is a great part of the way a double Ridge of Mountains, through which the River takes its course, and between these Mountains also, about an English Mile before they end, lies the City of Heidelberg.



HEIDELBERG.

 EIDELBERG is situated at the bottom of these Mountains, or more properly between them; they hang over it on both sides in such manner, that the Town seems to be in a Grotto.

The Words *Heidel-berg* signify in the German Language, *the Mount of the Heathen*; it is a very old City, containing one long handsome Street by the side of the River, from the middle of which Street, over the *Necker*, is an handsome covered Bridge. There are several Fountains in the Streets, and a large one in the Market-place. There is also a *place d'armes* well planted; in this Parade or *place d'armes* are the Schools, for there is an University in this Town which was founded in 1346 by Robert Count

Count *Palatine* and Duke of *Bavaria*. This University was formerly in great repute, and one of the most celebrated in the Empire, but is now so reduced and inconsiderable, that it scarce deserves the Name. There are yet remaining two Schools of *Jesuits*, one for the Education of young Persons of Rank and Quality, and the other for those of a lower degree. The Church of *St. Peter*, which is the principal Church, is in the Market-place; this Church is divided in the middle by a Wall, and by this means serves at the same time for two different Congregations, one of which is *Catholick* and the other *Calvinist* or Reformed; the former have the Choir or eastern part, and the latter the Isles or western. There are also two other *Calvinist* Churches, four *Catholick*, and six Convents.

The number of Inhabitants are not more than 12000, who are for the

most part Protestants, but the Governor and ten out of the twelve Magistrates are Papists.

This Town was formerly subject to the See of *Worms* in the 13th Century, from which time no Town of the Empire has suffered more Revolutions; since the Misfortunes of *Frederick* Elector *Palatine*, who was chosen King of *Bohemia*, it has been four times taken or destroyed by Fire; in 1622 *Tilly* General of the *Bavarian* Forces took the Town, and committed great Outrages amongst the Inhabitants; he sent away the Elector's Library, which was reckoned the most valuable of any in the Empire; some part of these Books are said to be in the Library of the Vatican at *Rome*, and the rest at *Vienna*: The Town was twice besieged in 1634; it was taken by the *French* afterwards under the Command of *John de Werth*; but notwithstanding the ill Situation of the Castle from those

those Hills over it, yet it held out so long as to oblige him to raise the Siege : Indeed the Marshal *Brezé* afterwards took the Town and Castle, the *French* became the third time Masters of it in 1688, but it was retaken soon after by the imperial Forces; in 1693 the *French* again made an Assault upon it and took it by Storm, and made that Destruction amongst its Inhabitants and Buildings, which is still visible there, and in all parts of the *Palatinate*.

This Town has not suffered more from the Miseries of War, than it has from those Controversies and Disputes which have happened amongst its Inhabitants with respect to Religion; the most unlucky of this kind was that Dispute between the Prince and the Catholicks on the one part, and the Reformed on the other, with respect to their Privilege of Worship in the great Church : The late Elector, spirited

spirited up by the Priests about him, requested of the Reformed the Resignation of the principal Church to those only of his own Persuasion, telling them it was a Reproach to him, to suffer the burial Place of the Electors his Predecessors, and that Church which had been so long devoted to the Catholick Religion, to become a Place of Worship for the Reformed, whose Tenets in Religion were so contrary to his own: In answer to which, the Protestants remonstrated, that it would be a much greater Reproach for them to give up those Rights and Privileges they had so long contended for, and with so much difficulty obtained; that this Right of the Church was granted them by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and had been always ratified in all those Conventions that were signed when the Princes of *Newburg* first came to the Electorate; that they would little deserve the Protection of the

the Protestant Powers, if they so easily gave up those Rights they had procured them: In spite of all these Reasons and Remonstrances, the Elector by Force deprived them of their Right; the Reformed applied themselves to the Court of *Great-Britain*, the *States-General*, *Sweden*, and other Protestant Powers, supplicating their Countenance and Protection: These Powers fully answered their Hopes and that Confidence they had reposed in them; they soon obliged the Elector to resign the Church, and taught him such a Lesson as he had no Stomach to retain; his Pride was so sensibly touched that he could no longer support it, and out of a mean Revenge to the poor injured Inhabitants, he built a Palace at *Manheim*, and both himself and his Regency deserted *Heidelberg* for ever: The present Elector follows this ill Example, and as the Residence of the Court was the principal dependence

pendance and support of the People, they are by this Misfortune rendered extremely poor and miserable.

One would be apt to think, that the Revenge of these Princes did not end here, if that multitude of Taxes and Duties be considered, and those other Oppressions which these poor Inhabitants labour under: They pay a * Dollar for every Barrel of Wine that enters the Gate, and the same Sum more if sold by retail; the Merchant pays a certain Sum monthly in proportion to his supposed Business; the Taverner pays one, two or three Dollars monthly in proportion to his Rent, besides which he keeps two, three or more Soldiers with Lodging, Fire and Candle; even a poor Fellow that bleeds or draws Teeth pays a Dollar monthly for his Business; besides all which there are large Demands in time of War and upon extraordinary occasions. The

* A Dollar is 3 s. 6 d. English.

The Elector keeps about 300 Soldiers in this Garrison ; it is at present a place of no Strength, nor does it seem capable of being made so, because it is so easily annoyed from the Mountains which hang over it on every side.

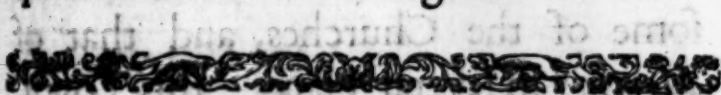
As soon as you are through the Town, pretty high on the Mountain, lies the old Palace of the Electors *Palatine* ; it has been a very fine Building, but was much ruined by the *French* in 1688 : In the Cellar of this Palace are the largest Vessels in the World ; one famous Tun which was built in 1664 upon the Marriage of the then Elector, contains upwards of 800 Hogsheads ; there is a Gallery round it which leads up to a Chamber built upon it ; this Room is large enough for twenty Persons, and there are Chairs, Table, &c. for the Reception of Company ; there is another Tun which contains 200 Hogsheads
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built on the Birth of the present Elector; there are also ten or twelve others which contain thirty or forty Hogheads each.

The Gardens of this Palace are extremely rural and delightful, and so extensive a View from them, that you may see *Frankendal, Worms, Manheim, Spire*, and all those Plains up to the Mountains of *Alsace*: In the Gardens are a Grotto, a Spring of fine Water in a Cave, several Fountains, Statues, &c. but since the Court left the Town, the Gardens and every thing in them are in a decayed and ruinous Condition.

From these Gardens, besides the Prospect of the Towns and Plains, you have the greatest variety that can be; you may see at one view on the sides of these Mountains little Villages, Churches, Convents, Gardens, Vineyards, Fields of *Indian* Wheat, and other Grain, Lawns, Meads, Groves, and

and Woods, ascending and descending on the sides and hollows of these Mountains, and diversified a thousand ways; which, with the Town, the River and its Traffick in the center, form one of the most beautiful Prospects that can be imagined.



S P I R E.

SPIRE is about five Leagues from Heidelberg on the other side of the Rhine; it is one of the most ancient Cities of the Palatinate, and was formerly inhabited by a People called the *Nemetes*, and the Town was also then called *Nemetes* or *Noviomagus Nemetum*; it is a very old Bishoprick, but a great part of its Inhabitants early embraced the Doctrine of Luther. Charles the Fifth assembled the States of the Empire, and fixed the imperial Chamber there in 1530; this Cham-

Chamber or Council was equally composed of *Catholicks* and *Lutherans*; the Town has been no less remarkable for its different modes of heathen Worship, than it is at present for its different Sects of Christians; there are still the Statues of *Mars* and *Pallas* in some of the Churches, and that of *Mercury* in several Places; this Town, with all that Country upon the *Rhine*, has had so many different Masters, that it is hard to say by whom these Images were first erected; the Place has been often in Possession of the *Germans*, the *Romans*, and the People of old *Gaul*, as the Fate of War determined. The *Germans* in *Cæsar's* time (as himself reports) acknowledged no Gods but those whom they saw, whose Power they felt, and whose Assistance they wanted, such as the Sun and Moon, and that Light and Heat which was natural, or such as they made themselves.

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Deorum numero eos solos ducunt, quos cernunt, & quorum opibus apertè juvantur, Solem, & Vulcanum, & Lunam: reliquos ne famâ quidè accepèrunt. Cæf. de Bel. Gal. L. 6.

The Romans as well as the People of Gaul, and almost all other Nations, acknowledged the same Gods, and paid their Adoration to the Image and Temple of this or that Deity, whose Countenance and Protection they wanted, as their several Occasions required: The People of Gaul only distinguished themselves from others in their particular Partiality for *Mercury*, whose Statue is still so frequent here, as well as in other Places lower down the *Rhine*, and in many parts of the Low Countries.

Deum maximè Mercurium colunt: hujus sunt plurima simulacra: hunc omnium inventorem artium ferunt: hunc viarum atque itinerum ducem: hunc ad quæstus pecuniæ mercaturasque habere vim maximam arbitrantur. Cæf. Id.

Whenever the Worship of him or any other of their Gods were neglected,

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or when a Person did any thing which their Druids fancied to be irreligious or immoral, they exercised the same Cruelties upon these Occasions, as the Priests of modern Rome now exercise over the poor deluded People; they excommunicated all such as disobeyed their Commands, by which means they lost the common Privilege of the Laws; they declared them to be accursed, and forbid all Persons to hold any Commerce or Intercourse with them.

Si quis aut privatus, aut publicus eorum decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt: hæc pœna apud eos est gravissima: quibus ita est interdictum, in numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habentur, iis omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugiunt, ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant; neque iis petentibus Jus redditur, neque honos ullus communicatur. Cæs. Id.

Spire has been no less remarkable for its variety of Possessors since Christianity, and was very early constituted into an ecclesiastick Government and Bishoprick; but notwithstanding

standing this, and its dangerous Situation in all times, there are no authentick Accounts of its being a Place of any great Security, 'till *Rodiger*, who was Bishop thereof in the 11th Century, incircled it with strong Walls, and ever since his time it has been called *Spire* from a little River of that Name, which rising from several different Springs in the Woods between *Neustadt* and *Keiserlautern*, runs round the Town of *Spire*, and then empties itself into the *Rhine*.

The Emperour *Henry the Fourth* considerably enlarged this Town, and made it one of the free Cities in 1090. *Henry the Fifth* in 1166 granted it the Liberty of chusing its own Burghermasters and Magistrates, and exempted it from several Duties and Taxes which its Bishops had imposed upon it: The Town was favoured by *Frederick the First* in a very extraordinary manner, and the Inhabitants were once more

made happy by the Restitution of all those Lands and Territories which their Bishops had deprived them of. *Charles the Fourth* dying in 1378, his Son *Venceslas* came very young to the Government, and not having the least grain of Superstition in his Constitution, but preferring his Pleasures before all the Favour and Countenance of the Church, he gave away several other Rights from this Bishoprick, and in the Year 1384 made the Town still more independent by granting them the particular Privilege of chusing their Magistrates wherever they pleased: *Venceslas* indeed not only gave away some, but sold other Church Lands in several Parts of the Empire; for which and other Irregularities he was deposed by the Electors in conjunction with Pope *Boniface* in the Year 1400.

The

The See of *Spire*, notwithstanding these Losses, is at present very considerable; several Towns have been added to it, and it has been aggrandized by many Princes and Emperours. Its Antiquity as a Bishoprick is such, that it has been mentioned in several Councils as a See in the time of the *Nemetes*; *Jessius*, as Bishop of the *Nemetes*, assisted at a Synod which was held at *Cologne* against *Euphrates*, and some other Persons who countenanced *Arianism* in the year 343; the Bishoprick was considerably augmented, and great Privileges granted to it by King *Dagobert the First*, and afterwards by King *Sigebert*, by the *Othos*, by *Henry the Second*, *Conrad the Second*, *Henry the Third*, *Henry the Fourth*, and by several of its neighbouring Princes and Counts *Palatine* of the *Rhine*.

The Chapter of *Spire* is very considerable, and enjoys a large *Seigneurie*

or Lordship, but the Magistrates are all *Lutherans*; and Persons of any Persuasion, as also *Jews*, are free to live there; they pay a small Tax to the Emperour according to the *Roman* Custom, as other free Cities do.

It is plain, from that general Devastation and Ruin which is still seen in this Town, that no place suffered more from the Fate of War. In *September 1688*, it was surrendered into the hands of Marshal *d'Uxelles*, who then commanded the *French* Troops, but the King of *France* finding so much occasion for his Troops in the following Campaign, and judging it inconsistent with his Interest to leave a Town open for the Reception of his Enemies which he was not able to maintain and garrison for himself, signified to the Governor his Design of destroying the same; in obedience to which, on the 20th of *May 1689*, the Governor
gave

gave notice by sound of Trumpet to all the Inhabitants to retire with their Effects in six Days, because on the seventh he should lay the Town in Ashes; this fatal Summons was quickly obeyed, and on the Day appointed the Soldiers set fire to several parts of this famous City and soon destroyed it. Some parts of it, since the Peace of *Ryswick*, have been rebuilt and inhabited, but a great many of its old Ruins are still visible in several places, and there are scarce any Buildings in those parts near the Cathedral. The Emperour *Henry the Fourth*, who built this Cathedral, is there buried, as are also *Conpbe*, *Albert the First*, and several other Emperours, Princes and Bishops.



PHILIPSBURG.

THIS City lies about four *English* Miles from *Spire*, on the other side of the *Rhine*, the outward Works of which are situated near the Banks of that River; it was formerly only a Village which they called *Udenheim*, but *John George*, Count *Palatine of the Rhine*, built a Palace or House of Residence for the Bishop of *Spire* in this Village in 1313, it being in the said Bishoprick. *Gebhard*, who was shortly after Bishop of *Spire*, resided in this Palace, and for his better Security built strong Walls round the Village in 1343; but the chief Works were not built till *Philip* of *Sotteren*, Elector of *Treves*, being made Bishop thereof, built the seven Bastions, and having encouraged other Persons to build and inhabit there, called

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PHILIPSBURG.

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called the place by the name of *Philipsburg*. The River *Saltza*, which rises in the Woods of *Ælbrunn* on the South and *Alman* on the North, after having made its course by *Bretten*, *Heidelsheim* and *Bruchsal*, runs into the Fossès of this Town, and then empties itself in the *Rhine*.

There is no Town upon the *Rhine* which has oftner changed its Masters than *Philipsburg*; it came into the possession of the *Imperialists* in 1633, but the *Swedes* retook it on the 15th of *January* 1634, and put it into the hands of *Lewis the Thirteenth*. The *Imperialists* on the 23d of *January* 1635, surprised the Town in the Night and became masters of it. In the year 1644, *Lewis Duke of Enguen*, after having routed the *Bavarian* Forces at *Friburg*, retook *Philipsburg* as well as the City of *Spire* in the Month of *September*. The Town was afterwards fortified in a better manner,

manner, and considerable Works added to it by *Lewis the Fourteenth*; but on the 16th of *May 1676* the *Germans* again invested it, and having a long time kept it blockaded, it was surrendered to them by Capitulation on the 16th of *September 1677*. *Lewis the Dauphin* recovered it out of their hands upon the 1st of *November 1688*, but by an Article in the Treaty of *Ryswick* it was surrendered to the *Imperialists* in 1697.

This Town has not only the advantage of the River, double Fossès, and very strong Works every way, but has still greater strength from its Situation and the nature of the Soil which surrounds it, the whole Circle of the Country round it being a very deep and dangerous Morass, except to the North, on which side the *French* attacked and took it in the year 1734, in the presence of the Imperial Army; it was much ruined by

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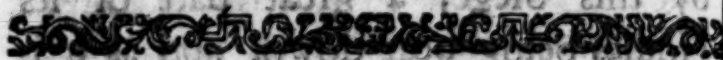
by this Siege, a great part of its Houses being beat down, and as it is a place of no Trade, it is not probable they will be soon rebuilt.

It is once more an imperial City, and maintains its own Garrison; the Inhabitants are not more than 3000, of which 600 makes the Garrison; it is governed by a Commandant, and pays a small Tribute to the Emperour.

There is not even a Bridge which leads to this City, nor any means of Communication, except an Horse-ferry, so that it is impossible there should be any Trade, and the Inhabitants are extremely poor and miserable.

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WISBADEN.



WISBADEN.

GERMANY is very remarkable for its Mineral Waters and Baths; besides those of *Spaw*, *Selter*, and *Aix la Chapelle*, already mentioned, and a multitude of others in different Parts of the Empire, there are three very remarkable Springs in Towns not very distant from each other, viz. *Wisbaden*, *Schwalbach*, and *Emsbaden*; the former of which is situated about two Leagues below *Mayence*, but on the other side of the *Rhine*; this place was formerly called *Veisbaba* or *Aque Mattiace*, but its present name of *Wisbaden* signifies in *English*, a Town in a Meadow; and this Place, with a small Tract of Land about it, is called the County of *Wisbaden*, and belongs to Prince *Nassaw* of *Biberick*; it is in the Electo-

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rate of *Mayence*, but the *Lutheran* Religion is established in this Town and its Neighbourhood.

Wisbaden is remarkable for hot Springs; the Water rises in several parts of the Streets, and boils with such violence that it may be heard at a considerable distance from the Springs; it runs from these Springs through subterraneous Pipes into such Reservoirs as are prepared for it in the Houses of the Inhabitants, and there are a great number of such Houses where it is received, and tolerably good Accommodation for Bathing, Lodging, &c.

They come from the most distant parts of *Germany* to these Baths, and there are seldom less than 3000 Persons resort there during the Summer Months, which are most approved of. The Waters are remarkable for curing rheumatick Disorders, and in these cases they drink two or three Pints of

of Water in a Day, and bathe twice. In all consumptive cases, inward Bruises, Wounds, &c. they drink the Waters, but do not bathe. The Waters are not very agreeable to the taste, but, from the Salts contained in them, are a soft and gentle Purgative, and from a mixture of Iron and Steel found in them, must needs be proper to remove and carry off such Obstructions as are productive of many dangerous Distempers. They must also be very proper in consumptive cases, as they contain in them little or no Sulphur, which is not the case of our Bath in England, or of Aix la Chapelle, or most other hot Springs. Upon the strictest enquiry into the nature of these Waters, they have been found to contain very little Sulphur, but chiefly consist of Salt mixt with Iron and Steel.

S C H W A L

SCHWALBACH.

A Town about three Leagues from *Wisbaden*, belonging to the Prince of *Hesse-Rheinfels*; but the Sovereignty of this place, as well as all the Country of that Prince, is in the King of *Sweden*, as being eldest of the eldest Branch of the Family of *Hesse*.

All this Country is properly an Apanage, portioned out formerly to a younger Brother, but, according to their Laws, still pays Homage and a very considerable Tax to the Elder, and in default of Male Issue in that Line, always reverts to that Branch from whence it came; it is in some measure like the Tenure of our Lands in *England*, but with this honest Distinction, that they can suffer no Recoveries,

coveries, or by any means prevent its return to the right Heir.

The Town is situated in a Bason surrounded by Hills every way ; these Hills are covered with Woods, Corn-fields, &c. and afford a very pleasant View to the Company who resort here during the Summer Months to drink the Waters, for there is one of the finest Mineral Springs in the World, and not less than two or three thousand Persons annually resort to drink the Waters, which are much of the nature of the *Sparw*, but stronger, and much pleasanter to the taste, and, like them, are drank in all paralytick Disorders, Weaknesses, and such decayed Constitutions as are not hectick. The Waters are of a vinous quality, and sparkle like *Champaign* ; they have upon examination been found to contain a considerable quantity of Steel and Vitriol, and are sure by their Spirit and Force to remove all Obstructions,

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tions, and purge abundantly by Urine; as they are of so swift and warm a nature, they generally take Oil of Sweet-almonds, or some soft and lubricating Medicine, to temper their Force and accompany them in their Passage.

There are very pleasant Walks leading to the Spring, and just by it is a Room for Breakfasting and Musick, with a great many Shops round it; there is also a very large Ball-room in which are several small Toyshops, Millinary Wares, &c. The German Women have as much Liberty and Diversion in this place as any where in the Empire; and the Ladies of *Francfort*, *Mayence*, and other Towns in the Neighbourhood are so fond of maintaining their Privilege of visiting these Waters, that they often take care to have it inserted in their Marriage-Articles.

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The Waters are always given *gratis* to the Inhabitants and the Company who resort here, but when any quantities are demanded, one Bott * is paid for every Bottle, which is sealed with the Landgrave's Seal, and the Money so arising is divided between the Prince and the Community.

The King of Sweden has a large Tax from this Town as Sovereign, viz. 150 German † Crowns per Month, which is raised by the Inhabitants for their Houses and Effects. He has also a large Duty upon every piece of Cloth, Linen, and all kinds of Merchandise in proportion to its Value, and a Tax of three Escalins, viz. 1 s. 9 d. English for every piece of Wine in the Merchant's Cellar.

The Prince of Hesse-Rheinfels or Landgrave has for such piece of Wine only six Kreuzers, viz. about

* A Bott is 2 d. English.

† A German Crown is 4 s. 8 d.

3 d. *Englisch*; and all Duties of Retail belong to him, but are very small.

The Inhabitants are Catholics, Lutherans and Calvinists; and there are three Churches, viz. one for each; they have also a different Magistrate to regulate the Affairs and Disputes of each Sect, and be answerable for their Conduct; but all three are equal in the Power of the Town, and must jointly agree in the Distribution of Justice, and in making any new Law; though indeed one of them is called the Escouter or superior Magistrate.



N A S S A W.



TOWN about six Leagues from *Schwalbach*, part of which belongs to the Prince of *Orange*; this Estate came to him from the Family of *Siegen*: The Prince of *Orange* has one Moiety of the Duties, the other

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Moiety

Moiety is divided between the Prince *Nassar-Welburg* and Prince *Nassar-Tfenghein*; the Landed Estate is possessed in certain Portions by them and several other Princes, Counts, &c.

The Silver Mines about a League from this Town belong to the Prince of *Orange*; but these Mines sometimes are so poor, that they scarce pay the Workmen.

The number of Inhabitants are not more than 1000, who are all *Lutherans* or *Calvinists*. The *Lutherans* have their Service in the Morning, and the *Calvinists* or Reformed in the Afternoon, and so alternately in the same Church.

The Duties are pretty considerable, though not so heavy here as in the Neighbourhood: They pay for every Piece of Wine in the Merchant's Cellar six Escalins and ten Kreutzers, viz. 3 s. 11 d. *English*: They also pay a Duty upon all Merchandise that

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that enters the Gate, if it passes thro' the Town; but if it be for the Inhabitants, they pay so much monthly in proportion to their supposed Business, Rents, &c. They have no kind of Manufacture here except Stockings.

Nassaw is situated in a Basin, surrounded by very high Rocks of Slate and Stone; the latter are intermixed with Alabaster and Marble; these Mountains are covered with Woods, Vineyards, Corn-fields, Gardens, Lawns, &c. and the River *Labne* running at the bottom, and making its course about the Mountains and the Town, pleases the Eye with a very romantick and delightful Scene. This River rises in the Landgrave of *Witgenstein*, and runs into the *Rhine* a little above *Coblentz*; its whole course is about thirty Leagues.

In the center of this Vale of *Nassaw* is a very high Hill of a conical figure,

figure, which is a *Peninsula*: On the Summit of this Hill are the Ruins of the old Palace of the *Nassaw* Family; this Palace is supposed to have been ruined by Neglect and Time, and has been in this condition for many Centuries past, but the Bridge which led to it was destroyed by the *Prussians* in 1687.



E M S B A D E N.

THE way from *Nassaw* to this Village is by the Banks of the same River between the Mountains. It is a place famous for hot and cold bathing; the hot Waters are far from being so hot as those of *Wisbaden*, though they partake somewhat of their nature; the cold Waters make a great many Windings through the Rocks, and by that means become intensely cold.

The

C O B L E N T Z.

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The Prince of *Orange* and several other Persons of Distinction have Seats in this Village, and it is indeed one of the most pleasant Places in this part of *Germany*; there is a Plantation of Trees, and a very fine Avenue between the River and the Houses, and a Prospect infinitely diversified on every side: Indeed this whole Vale from *Nassau* to the *Rhine* between these Mountains, with the River *Lahn* and its Traffick in the Center, has in it something so rural and romantick, and is in almost every respect so like the Vale of *Heidelberg*, that it is hard to say where the preference lies.



C O B L E N T Z.

 HIS Town is situated on the Banks of the *Rhine* on this side, but on the other side of the *Moselle*; it is indeed placed just

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between

between the two Rivers, the *Moselle* running under its Walls on the north side, and the *Rhine* on the east; there is a stone Bridge over the former which leads to the Gates of the Town, and a flying Bridge over the latter, which is so well contrived as to carry over several Coaches, or near a hundred Horse at a time. This Town is in the Electorate of *Triers*; in it are two Churches, nine Convents, and about 6000 Inhabitants. The Town is a *Peninsula*, open only to the south-west, which is covered with high Mountains; on the east side of the Town, and opposite side of the *Rhine*, is the Elector of *Triers*' Palace, with many other handsome Houses along the Banks of the River. Above the Elector's Palace, at the top of a very steep and high Rock covered with Vines, is a Fort consisting of a great variety of very strong Works; it is called the *Fort of Ehrenbreitstein*,

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breitstein, and is, properly speaking, the Citadel of *Coblentz*; this Fort was never yet taken, and for that reason is much boasted of for strength. The Palace at the bottom of this Fort was built six hundred Years since by *Philip Christopher*, then Elector of *Triers*, but was much abused and battered by the *French* Cannon from the other side of the River in 1687; the Damage done to the Palace at that time is not yet repaired, the reason of which cannot be attributed to any thing else than the Fears this Elector is subject to from the Powers of *France*; his own Situation, as well as that of *Coblentz*, and a great part of his Country is such, that in case of a Rupture with *France*, they can easily, by a Descent from the side of *Lorraine*, destroy it.

There is one remarkably handsome Building in this Town of *Coblentz*, which is a Workhouse and School for

for Orphans; the *Carthusian* Convent is also very near, well built, and beautifully situated just without the Town, on a Mount that looks over the *Rhine*.

In this Electorate the Laws to preserve the Game are extremely severe, they have several Pillars and Posts erected in the Woods and Highways, upon which the Punishments of such Offenders are painted, viz. a man is represented as hanging, for killing a Boar, Deer, or an Hare; another as whipt for the most trifling Offence, or the least Attempt of this sort; there are also bloody Hands represented, as cut off for snaring, shooting, or any ways destroying the Game; these Representations are often put into real Execution, insomuch that a Man has lost his right Hand for catching a few Cray-fish.

The Duties of this Electorate are very heavy; in this Town of *Coblentz* they

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they pay three Escalins, viz. 1s. 2d. *English* for every Piece of Wine at the Port or Gate; they also pay four Escalins or a Florin *per Aume* for Wine sold by retail: As to all other Goods sold by retail, every Man pays so much monthly in proportion to his supposed Business, Rent, &c.

The Works of the Town are very strong, kept in good repair and well manned; but the place cannot from the nature of its Situation hold out very long against a powerful Enemy, because the Mountains without the Works are much higher than the Works themselves; the Ramparts are well planted, and there are pretty Vineyards, Gardens and Walks within the Works.

The chief Commerce is Wine, but they deal a little in Linen and Stockings.

The whole Revenue of this Electorate is not supposed to exceed 50000 *l.*
per Annum. The



The RHINE.

THE Rhine runs a Course of more than 200 Leagues; it rises from two Branches but a few Leagues distant from each other, and neither of them far from the Mountain of St. Gothardt, formerly called *Mons Abdula*; the upper Branch issues out of a Rock called *Vogel-berg*, and the lower Branch out of a Rock called *Crispatel-berg*; these two Branches meeting at *Roxuns*, run through the Canton of *Appenzell*; the River then throws itself into the Lake of *Constance*, from whence it runs to the Country and Canton of *Schaffhausen*, and so to the Forest Towns and Canton of *Bale*; from thence separating the Marquisate of *Bade* from *Alsace*, it runs by *Brisach* and *Stradtsburg*, from thence it runs by the Towns and through the

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the Bishopricks of *Spire* and *Worms*, and then runs through the Electorates of *Mayence*, *Triers*, and *Cologne*; afterwards it goes into the Dutchy of *Cleves*, and divides into two Branches between *Griet-heysen* and *Nimmegen*, the left of which taking the Name of *Wabal* throws itself into the *Meuse* at *Worcum*, after having had several Communications with each other by cross Branches about *St. Andreas*; the Right under the Name of the *New Yssel* throws itself into the *Old Yssel* between *Arnhem* and *Doesburg*; the Left keeping the Name of the *Rhine* runs by *Arnhem*, *Wageningen* and *Duerstede*, where it divides again into two Branches; the Left, which is far the most considerable, is called the *Leck*, which running by *Vyanen* and *Nieuport*, falls into the *Meuse* above *Rotterdam*; the Right, still keeping the Name of the *Rhine*, runs to *Utrecht*, and there divides itself again into two Branches, the Right
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running northwards loses itself at *Muyden* under the Name of the *Wecht*, the Left still keeping the Name of the *Rhine*, runs to *Leyden*, and then is lost in the Sands at *Carwick*; that Branch of the *Rhine* is now the least, which some Ages since was largest, for they tell you, that in the Year 860, the Tide being very high, stoppt the Course of the *Rhine*, upon which that River made itself a new Course, now called the *Leck*, that Word signifying a Passage or Opening where the Waters discharge themselves.

The Traffick of the *Rhine* and that little Commerce which the Inhabitants near it are able to maintain, is wholly owing to the multitude of Rivers which communicate with it, but the Course of these Rivers, and the *Rhine* itself being always one way, is a great objection to the Progress of Trade; for though it be very easy to export their Corn, Wine, Oil, Tobacco, Wood,

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Wood, and every thing else which is the Produce of these Countries, yet it is very difficult and expensive to import the Produce of other Nations; and every body knows, that buying as well as selling is equally essential to Trade, otherwise there would be no Freights back, which must always raise the Price of the Goods exported; it might, perhaps, be said with Truth, that the Inhabitants are in general so poor and distressed, that though the Importation of foreign Goods was more easy, yet the means would be wanting to encourage and support it.

The *Rhine* is every where adorned with Vineyards, Corn-fields, Hills, Vales, Woods, Rocks, Isles, and variety of Beauties, and the Country about it is full of fine Prospects, and abounding with all sorts of Plenty; but I think no *Englishman* can travel through these Countries, or ever after
re-

remember them without making this Observation: In all those Countries which are confined to Popery, especially where the Church has the supreme Power, one sees every where the Face of Poverty, Distress, Oppression, and Despair; the Country seems to sigh and the Towns mourn, the Women and Children go for the most part without Shoes or Stockings, and many of them almost naked; the Children are fastened with Ropes to loaded Barrows, which they draw through the Streets, and their Mothers dig, saw, and carry heavy Burdens: Whereas on the contrary, in all those Places where Toleration of Conscience is allowed, and all Religions admitted to the same Privileges and Advantages, Trade lifts up its Head, and variety of Commerce is by such means supported, the Country smiles and the Towns rejoice, their Poor are fed and cloathed, their Streets are neat and hand-

handsome, their Churches decent, and their Houses magnificent; but how poor and contemptible are even the best of these Countries when compared with *Old England*, where every Man has freedom of Speech, where all Complaints are fairly heard, and no Man can be oppressed, where even Justice is accompanied with Mercy, where every Subject enjoys himself *under his own Vine and his own Fig-tree*, where Trade has fixt her eternal abode, and Peace and Plenty sit every where smiling, crown'd with the Blessings of a pure Religion, Liberty and Wealth.



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OPERATIONS

OF THE

CAMPAIGN 1743.

THE *British* Forces marched out of their Winter Quarters in several Divisions Feb. 1742-3, making their way to *Germany* with as much Expedition as the Season of the Year would admit of. On the 26th of the same Month the Train of Artillery arrived at *Mastricht*; the Dragoons and Infantry went into Cantonments in the Villages about that Town, *Aix la Chappelle*, and the Country of *Fuliers*, the Horse-Guards and Horse taking up their Quarters at *Brussels*, where they remained 'till the end of *April*.

His

His Excellency the Earl of *Stair*, Field-Marshal and Commander in chief of the Forces, finding the Weather very bad and the Roads impassable, took up his Quarters at *Aix la Chappelle* during this Cantonment, which lasted much longer than he expected; for a great Quantity of Snow falling in the beginning of *April*, made the Roads so bad, that the Army could not leave their Cantonments 'till the 20th of the same Month, when they again marched in Divisions, and having passed the *Rhine* at *Newidt*, began to assemble near *Hochst* on the Banks of the *Main*, on the beginning of *May*, where proper Ground was laid out for their Encampment: The *Austrians* under the Command of the Duke *D'Arenberg* arrived about the same time, and encamped on the Right at a League distance from the *British* Army, and the *Hanoverians* arriving towards the end of *May*, encamped

on the Left; the whole Army was encamped upon the *Main*, the Earl of *Stair* taking up his Quarters at *Hochst*, which was about the center of the whole; his Lordship arrived there about the middle of *May*, and held several Councils of War with the *Austrian* Generals, (the *Hanoverians* not being then arrived) who seemed to live in very good Friendship with him, and readily submitted to his Advice and Direction.

A Convention or Plan of Agreement had before been made by the Earl of *Stair* and Duke *D'Arenberg*, to prevent any Disputes which might arise with respect to the Marches, Quarters, Provision and Forrage as far as concerned the Troops of *Great-Britain* on the one part, and those of *Hungary* on the other: These Articles of Agreement were not executed without some Jealousies from both Parties; but the Necessity of at least a seeming

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seeming Friendship or Harmony between them, was so prevailing to each, and their concern for the common Cause and publick Security was such, that these Suspicions never broke out into any open Discontent.

The Banks of the *Main* were always remarkable for the assembling and encampment of Armies during the Wars of the Empire, and the Camp of *Hochst* had been often chosen as a strong Place and very difficult to be forced, the River winding so far about as to secure the right Flank and part of the Rear: The Army of the Allies being encamped in one Line, extended so far as to maintain a free Communication with *Mayence* on the Right, and *Francfort* on the Left, the latter of which being a free Town, and a Place of more Plenty, was chiefly resorted to for Provisions and all other Necessaries. The Earl of *Stair* gave strict and early Orders against marauding,

rauding, which were so well observed as to occasion a great Plenty in the Camp: The Fear of being plundered had obliged the Inhabitants in several Villages during the March to conceal their Provisions; some Persons had indeed concealed them out of a Partiality for the *French*, or if they exposed them to sale, they demanded a double Price; but the *Jews* who followed the Army in great Numbers, perceiving these Evils, soon found out a Remedy, and by their great Skill and Industry in Trade, and their Knowledge of the Country, brought up Provisions and Necessaries of all kinds, and as they were found so useful in this respect, and several of them well versed in Figures and the Business of Accompts, they were employed as Undertakers of Bread and Forrage, and became our principal Agents with respect to all Provisions.

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The Army of the Allies at this Camp was generally computed at 44000 Men, viz. 16000 *English*, 16000 *Hanoverians*, and 12000 *Hungarians*: But if the Number of the dead, sick and disabled be deducted from this Account, I believe the number of effective Men would scarce exceed 37000; whereas the *French* Army consisted of more than twice that number. During this Encampment, the *French* Army passed the *Rhine* at a Village called *Rindurkeim*, about two Leagues below *Worms*, and marched towards *Hochst*, with hopes of giving some Disturbance to the Camp, but this Design had no other Effect than the Loss of their Men, for a great many Deserters came in every Day to the Confederate Army, passing the *Main* by Boats or in some Places by fording or swimming over, 'till after the 20th of *May*, when they had a Convenience of passing over the two

Bridges which were laid for the Train of *British* Artillery to pass over and encamp on the Enemy's side.

The *French* Army were at this time entrenched in the Woods near *Geraw* in the Country of *Darmstadt*, about five Leagues from *Hochst*, and frequently sent out Parties of *Hussars* to reconnoitre our Lines, and observe the Situation of the Camp, which they could easily do from an Hill on the right, or by riding on the Banks upon the opposite side of the *Main*. Marshal *Noailles*, who commanded the *French* Forces, sent several Trumpets to the Earl of *Stair* at *Hochst*, with such Messages as sometimes could have no other meaning than to give an opportunity of some little Intelligence that way; besides which, there were every Day many suspected Persons and Spies in the Camp, and two Persons in the habit of *Ricoline* Priests were committed,

committed, and afterwards marched as Prisoners.

His Lordship, during these Transactions, frequently summoned the chief Officers of the *Austrian, British* and *Hanoverian* Forces to Councils of War. He had ever entertained a low opinion of a *French* Army, and notwithstanding their numbers, he had such Trust and Confidence in those Troops he commanded, that he was desirous of nothing more than to meet the Enemy, and had very little doubt of Success: To this purpose it was resolved, on the 29th of *May*, to pass the *Main* in the Night, and march towards the Enemy; this March began about midnight, when the Army having passed the River marched up the Hills of *Kelsferbach*, leaving that Village on the left: On the top of these Hills the Army was drawn up in Line of Battle, upon an open Plain or Corn-field bounded with thick

thick Woods in front and on the left flank, with the River *Main* in the right Flank and Rear: The Disposition was made as soon as it was Day, and the Army being formed, remained in this Situation five or six Hours, with a seeming or rather pretended Expectation of meeting the Enemy; for the place was so strong that a Battle could by no means be thought of, there being only some narrow Passes from the Woods, thro' which the *French* must have marched, and even these Passes were covered by some pieces of Cannon. The Reasons therefore of this March could be no more than to shew his Lordship's Desire of approaching the Enemy, to try the Spirit and see the Strength of the Forces, and the Inclination of the Allies, and at the same time it might tend to disconcert the Measures of the Enemy, and prevent, at least for some time, the Execution of their intended March

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March higher up the River; all which Views were well answered by it. Duke *D'Arenberg*, commanding the *Austrian* Forces, came indeed very late into the Field, but at last his Lordship had the pleasure to see the whole Army full of Spirit and Resolution upon this occasion, and very ready to engage the Enemy. Being therefore satisfied in these Points, the Army no sooner returned to their Camp than he began to concert other Measures.

Prince *Charles* had not yet executed all his Designs in *Bavaria*, nor was his Success at that time altogether equal to those Reports which had been made of it. 'Twas also apprehended that Marshal *Noailles* had thoughts of forming some Design in Marshal *Broglie's* favour, and of marching higher up the River the better to secure the Forrage of the Country.

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These Reasons weighing very differently with different Commanders, and our own Army being at the same time in want of Forrage, a Council of War was called, in which all these Points were debated; the want of Forrage, and the prospect of a Supply by this March, was thought a sufficient Defence for undertaking it, and 'twas urged that such a motion would at least prevent the like Design of Marshal *Noailles*, or any other which might at that time be formed in favour of Marshal *Broglie*.

Several of the chief Persons who composed that Council of War were of a different opinion, and have since openly declared to the World. their Advice and Reasons against this March; but all was to no purpose, for the March was resolved on, and no sooner so, than immediately put in execution.

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To that purpose, on *Saturday, June 4*, a large Detachment composed of several Corps was made, and marched under the command of Lieutenant-General *Clayton*, and the next Day the main Body of the Army marched in two Columns: For the advantage of the weather (the Days being very hot) and the sake of Expedition, the Earl of *Stair* ordered that the March should begin at six o' clock in the Evening; but resolving to gain the Bridge of *Aschaffenburg* before the *French*, and hoping to get a Day's March of them, he lengthened out the Marches in such manner, that the Army had very little rest during three Days: On the *Tuesday* following his Lordship gained his point in securing the Bridge, and a very strong Guard was put upon it; but his chief Intention was frustrated, for by means of the course of the River, the confederate Army
being

being forced to take the Bow and the Enemy only the String, their March was so quick upon us that they gained the Wood near the Bridge the same Day, and encamped in it, but undiscovered to our Army; the French were in so strong a Camp that the Allies could not possibly pass that way without the immediate hazard of a Battle at a great disadvantage, nor proceed any further on the other side of the River without the certainty of Distress from the want of Forrage and Provisions. The Cause of this Evil was not owing to any Remissness in the Army, for they were so much fatigued and harassed by the late March, and in such want of Provisions, that there was a necessity of their halting till some could be brought up from *Francfort*; had not this been the case, it would have been easy to have secured the Country up the River, for the Allies had from hence only
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the String, whereas the *French* had a Bow of a very great circumference to compass before they could obtain it. Marshal *Noailles* made an early use of that Misfortune the Allies then laid under, and quickly sent forward a strong Detachment, who marched up to *Milten*, and so on to *Wertheim*, where the River *Tauber* falls into the *Main*, by which Forrage might have been brought up, and a large Country secured that abounded with all sorts of Plenty. His Lordship however still maintained the Bridge, and early the next Morning pass'd over it to reconnoitre the Enemy, being escorted by a party of 300 Horse detached from the whole Army. As soon as he came near the Wood where the *French* Army was encamped, a party of *Hussars* fired upon his Lordship from an Ambuscade, and a Peasant came and informed him that the *French* Army lay in the Wood just before

before him : This News obliged him to retire, and it was with some difficulty that he escaped, for these *Hussars* no sooner appeared than the Party retired with great Irregularity and Precipitation : As soon as they came near a small Party of the *British* Foot-guards, who were posted near the Bridge, they halted, and faced about to the Enemy, but no Enemy pursued them ; the reason of which probably was, that perceiving a party of Foot in the Corn, they believed the reconnoitring Party had retired in that precipitate manner on purpose to deceive and insnare them. As soon as the Escort halted, Lieutenant-General *Cope* and Brigadier *Bland* warmly upbraided them with the Irregularity of their Retreat, shewing them the great Danger the Earl of *Stair* was exposed to by their Conduct, and the Shame which so ill a beginning would bring upon the Army ; the
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Troops were by this means made sensible of their Mistake, and would have recovered their credit by advancing a second time towards the Enemy, but it was a business of too much danger, and too rash a nature to be thought of at that time.

The *French* Army being thus encamped in the Woods on the opposite side, and part of the Allies Encampment being too near the River, it was judged proper to remove them from that dangerous Situation, and Orders were given accordingly. The Troops were much harassed and fatigued with the late Marches, and had scarce pitched their Tents before they received these Orders; but tho' this Motion was so sudden and unexpected, yet, by the great Diligence of Brigadier *Bland* the Quarter-master General, new Ground was quickly laid out, and the same Day those Troops again marched and encamped

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with more Regularity than could be then expected.

The same Day, viz. *Wednesday* the 8th of *June*, his *Britannick* Majesty, escorted by a Party of 300 Horse, arrived at *Hanow* about eleven o'clock, and after a short Refreshment proceeded for the Army, which he reviewed the same Afternoon, and that Evening took up his Quarters at the Elector of *Mayence*' Palace in *Aschaffenburg*. His Majesty was no sooner in view than he was saluted with the joyful Acclamations of the Troops, and his Presence was never more wanted than at this particular Juncture, for the Army was no sooner encamped here than they found themselves in want of Forrage, Provisions, and almost all Necessaries whatever: These Evils were partly owing to the Carelessness of such Persons as had been employed to procure Bread and Forrage on the one hand, and to the Irregularities

Irregularities committed by the Soldiers on the other; for great numbers of them, under the pretence of seeking out where they might buy Bread and other Necessaries, marauded and plundered many of the neighbouring Villages, and committed other Acts of Violence and Cruelty. These Grievances were very early looked into by his Majesty, and all possible means taken to redress them; such Persons (in whatever Employment or Commission they were) as had contributed to these Miseries by the least neglect on their part, were sure to feel the immediate weight of his Displeasure; and in order to prevent them for the future, a general Court-martial was summoned to try such Prisoners as had been suspected of these Disorders. A Proclamation was also issued out, making it Death for any Person found guilty of the least Offence of this sort for the future,

Operations of the Campaign.

which was publickly read in the front of every Regiment on the *Sunday* following. These Measures could not but produce some good effect, but the Alarm amongst the Peasants was so general, and their Fears so great, that they could not be so soon reconciled as the exigency of Affairs then required.

The two Armies were encamped on the Plains near the Banks of the *Main*, opposite to and in sight of each other, with a ridge of Hills covered with Woods on the rear of each; and tho' all Acts of Hostility were committed on both sides during two or three Days, yet the watering at the River being equally convenient to both Armies, as well as a free Passage for the Boats with the Sick, and some other like Considerations, caused an Order in each Camp against any firing across the River, so that both Armies lay from that time without the

the least Disturbance or Interruption.

Saturday the 11th of *June* being his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, a *Feu de Joye* was fired throughout the Line, which was so well executed, and so much admired by the *French*, that several Days following they attempted to do the same by way of Exercise to their Troops.

On *Sunday* the 12th an Accident happened which had like to have been attended with very ill Consequences on our part, but it likewise put the *French* in the same Alarm with ourselves: The Night being dark and rainy, it was difficult for the Sentries to discover what pass'd, and some Horses breaking loose from their Pickets on the right of the Line and running by the front, gave an Alarm to all the Sentries at the Quarter and Standard Guards, who believing them to be *French Hussars*,

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fired upon them; this Firing increased the Alarm and made it become general, the Picket turned out, and the *French* upon hearing them fire, were equally surprised; indeed both Armies seemed preparing for some sudden Attack, but the Mistake was in a little time discovered, and no other mischief done than that of wounding three or four Horses.

About this time the face of things was changed in *Bavaria*, and Couriers arrived from Prince *Charles* with the News of his Victories; the *French* were every where beaten and dispersed, and great part of *Bavaria* was reduced to the power of the Queen; this happy News changed the Resolutions of the confederate Army. It was much at the same time that advice was brought that 6000 *Hanoverian* and 6000 *Hessian* Troops were within two Days March of *Hanaw*, and wanted to know by what means they

they could join the Army. This News was very welcome to the Allies, for though the Army was at that time rated at 16000 English, 16000 Hanoverians, and 12000 Austrians, yet the whole could not in reality exceed 37000; whereas that of the French was more than double the number. These Motives abovementioned, and the great Scarcity of Provisions and want of Necessaries, which was daily complained of throughout the whole Camp, caused his Majesty to take up a Resolution of marching the Army back to Hanaw, and there join the Hanoverians and Hessians, but how to get to Hanaw was the great difficulty.

Marshal Noailles very well knew the Condition of our Army, the Circumstances we were then in, and the immediate necessity there was of our marching back to Hanaw in order to join the Forces there; this was

the point he wanted to prevent, and it must be owned he formed such Designs for that purpose (for, whoever better deserved it, the Marshal had the Reputation of all,) as could not have fail'd of Success, if the Officers and Men of the Army he commanded had not failed in that Understanding and Courage which the due Execution of his Orders required.

On the *Monday* Night, *June* 13, a great part of the *French* Army struck their Tents, and on the *Tuesday* Morning were found encamped further up into the Woods; this was by most Persons at that time judged to be a feint of marching, but the Design appeared afterwards to be only for the sake of enlarging the space between their Camp and the River, that the Troops might at the time intended march out of their Camp towards *Dettingen* and *Aschaffenburg* with

with greater Ease and Security; on the *Tuesday* Evening they set fire to great quantities of Wood and Straw, which still increased the Suspicion then prevailing of their having some design of a March, but in spite of all the smoke, several Persons were then seen at work in making Trenches; this contradicted the former opinion, and became new matter of conjecture: At the same time, and several Days preceding, Parties of *French Hussars* were sent out, who forded the River near *Dettingen*, and by lurking in the Woods near the place of our Forrage, so obstructed the way to it, and so much annoyed the Foragers, that they several times returned to the Camp without it. Under the cover and disguise of these Comotions two Bridges were laid over the *Main* at *Seligenstatt*, a little below *Dettingen*.

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Operations of the Campaign.

On *Wednesday* the 15th his Majesty gave Orders for the Tents to be struck at Gun-fire and the Troops to rest on their Arms all that Night, the Baggage to follow in the Rear of the Train of Artillery, for its better Security in that Situation, and at the same time to prevent any interruption it might give to the March: The *French* that Evening appeared to be without any particular Design, and all was quiet in their Camp, but their Desire of being thought so, was afterwards over-acted, for the Day was no sooner gone than almost every Tent throughout their Camp was lighted, and this was done in so speedy and unusual a manner, that it had not by any means the Effect they intended, *viz.* of persuading us they were all at home: Their March towards their Bridges was begun very early, and the better to conceal it, they marched higher up under the cover of the Woods, the whole

whole being conducted in a profound Silence: It could not however be longer concealed than they approached the River, for the Night was not so dark but they were seen there, and a Report being brought to Lieutenant-Colonel *Gee* (who then commanded a Detachment of Foot posted beyond *Dettingen*) that a great Number of them were already passed below, he was obliged to retire with his Party.

Marshal *Noailles* apprehending that our March was to begin in the Night, detached at the same time 12000 of his Forces (amongst which was the *Irish* Brigade) with Orders of marching towards *Aschaffenburg*, that as soon as our Guard should quit the Bridge, they might take possession of it, by means of which and the Hill on our Rear, which would then fall into their hands, they might cut off any possibility of our Retreat that way: This Design was frustrated by our not marching

marching that Night; but as the Bridge was not blown up, the same Design took effect in the Morning as soon as the Guard had quitted their Post.

Day-light no sooner appeared than the opposite Banks of the *Main* were covered with *French* Troops, some filing down by the side of the River towards *Dettingen*, which laid in the Front of our Line of March, and others as speedily towards *Aschaffenburg* in the Rear. About four o' clock the *British* Army began their March towards *Dettingen*, the *Hanoverian* Forces making a counter March, which was so ordered that they might be in a proper Situation to take their next Encampment, and before the least Expectation of a Battle; but this Counter-march (though accidental) had a very good Effect, for the Enemy supposing it to be designed, wholly laid aside the Resolution they had taken of attacking our Rear, though

though they had sent a great Body of their best Troops for that purpose.

About five o' clock his Majesty reviewed the *British* Foot-Guards, *Hanoverians* and Rear of the Army. The three Battalions of Foot-Guards in conjunction with some *Hanoverian* Troops were that day put under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Ilton*: The *British* Foot-Guards covered the King's Quarters, and for that purpose had been always posted at and beyond *Aschaffenburg*; as they were by this means in the Rear of the whole Army, Train and Baggage when the March began, it was thought very inconvenient and scarce practicable for them to advance time enough to engage the Enemy, whatever Exigencies might have required it: Since they could not therefore be conveniently employed in that Duty which was most honourable and of most importance, and for those Reasons their due;
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they were ordered to a Post, which, it was highly probable from all Circumstances at that Juncture, would become the most dangerous of any other, and of the utmost Consequence to maintain: They were ordered to an Hill upon the right Flank of the Line of March, which after a long and tedious March they got possession of, and there being only two narrow Passes or Roads and the Hill steep, covered with Woods and difficult of ascent, the Guards were posted upon these Roads on the Declivity of the Hill, to secure, if possible, some sort of Retreat in case of Necessity.

These two Passes were about a quarter of an *English* Mile from each other, which within half a League further falling into one, led to *Königstein*, and though it seemed impossible for a whole Army to retreat through such Passes and Woods, yet a great part of them probably might, and it was some

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Satisfaction to every one who wished well to his Majesty, to know that his Retreat was secured by a Body of Men upon whose Valour and Conduct he might so well depend.

I mention this more particularly, because it has been asserted, that the Foot-Guards and those *Hanoverian* Troops which were with them, were ordered to this Pass with no other view whatever, than to secure a Retreat for his Majesty's Person, and this has given Birth to a great deal of Wit and Ridicule, as well in some publick Writings as in Conversation: But admit (what, I believe, is far from the Truth) that this was the only view with which they were posted there; is there any thing to be laughed at, or any thing wrong in it? if the Person of a General Officer be held so sacred, that he is not always to be exposed to the same Dangers with other Men, of how much more Consequence is
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the Person of a King, upon whose Preservation the Liberties of Mankind and the Interest of so many Nations then depended? I believe, whatever may be the Opinion of a few Persons of the present Age as to this Matter, no Man in future Times will ever think it contrary to wise Conduct.

The Ground being closely bounded by the Woods on the Right and the River on the Left, and there being also several Defiles and narrow Passes, the Army marched in one Column or Line of March: About seven o' clock the *British* Cavalry having past a narrow Bridge at *Klein Ostheim*, and being too far advanced from the Foot, were drawn up fronting the *Main*, with Orders there to halt, that the Infantry might have time to come up and room to pass by them; during this Halt the *French* Infantry continued their March on the opposite Banks of the *Main* towards their Bridges

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at *Seligenstatt*: Marshal *Noailles* had passed the River very early in the Morning, but after he had given his Orders to the Duke *de Gramont*, he repassed the *Main* that he might the better observe the Disposition of both Armies, and the Direction of the Cannon, from which he shortly expected so much Execution: The *French* Artillery were disposed in five Batteries, (placed at a considerable distance from each other near the Banks of the River) which could easily change their Ground as occasion required, or be relieved by others from the main Body of their Artillery which then lay in the Wood at a little distance from the River: About nine o' clock the Rear of their Army being past the first Battery next *Aschaffenburg*, they began to fire from thence, and this Battery being then opposite to our Baggage, soon put the bas Men and Persons concerned with it into such Confusion,

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that

that turning towards the Woods for Security, several of the Carts were there taken or plundered by the Peasants.

This Hostility being begun, his Majesty, who was then towards the Rear of the Column of March, immediately moved to the Front, riding between the River and the Troops, who were greatly animated by his Presence, and every where saluted him with loud Huzzas.

The Fire from the first Battery was soon followed by the rest, and the *English* Train being so far in the Rear, and not expecting a Salute of this kind, was not able to answer the Enemy so soon as might have been wished; however by the Diligence of Colonel *Pattison*, the Cannon was got ready and began to play with such Success, that in a very short time two of the *French* Batteries were diverted from cannonading the Troops, and one of them was quickly dismounted.

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The Cannonading lasted more than three Hours, and as much Execution was done for the Time as was ever known in any Battle before; but though the Ravage and Destruction made amongst the Troops was so considerable, yet the Ground on our side being a light Sand, and the Bank rising towards the River, the Loss on our part was by no means equal to what the Enemy expected: And Marshal Noailles finding the *British* Troops to stand the Force of his Cannon unmoved, and without any other Disorder than what the Slaughter it brought with it necessarily occasioned, believed that his Guns were not in a due Direction, or that there was some Treachery in the Conduct of them, and chose rather to ascribe it to any Cause than the true one, *viz.* the invincible Courage of true *Britons*.

Those Troops which were posted on the Right had no opportunity

that Day to engage the Enemy, amongst which were the *Scotch Grays*, *Stair's* and *Hawley's* Dragoons, &c. but all these several Corps stood the Cannon with the utmost Resolution and Bravery, and no Man has hitherto been able to find any fault with their Conduct: The three Troops of Horse-guards were on the Left, and for that reason were much exposed to the Fire of the Cannon, but stood their ground with great Bravery; some of the Men were killed, and several Horses: Major *Johnson* lost his Leg, and several other Officers in these Troops were wounded; but the most remarkable case was that of Lieutenant-Colonel *Driver*, who was twice dismounted (two Horses being killed under him) in a few Minutes.

The *French* were prepared very early that Morning to have engaged the Allies, and being too confident of Success, and elated with false Fire, were

were very hasty for the Attack: Instead of being drawn up on the other side the Defile, with the Town of *Dettingen* on their Right, the Wood on their Left, and a Morass in the Center, they left these Advantages behind them, and having pass'd the Defile, were there drawn up in order of Battle: This Mistake is charged by most persons on the Duke *De Gramont*, and was judged by all that were skilful in military Affairs to be of such consequence, that the ill Success of the *French* on that Day has been chiefly ascribed to it.

His Majesty having given his Commands to the Earl of *Stair*, his Lordship gave orders for the Army to be formed with all possible speed. Lieutenant-General *Clayton*, who had the command of the *British* Infantry, was upon the left of the front Line next the River, there being only *Bland's* Regiment of Dragoons then near him,

and at that time a space between the left of the said Dragoons and the River of two or three hundred Paces; upon which the General sent an *Aide de Camp* for Horse to make good that space, he being so much out-flanked by the Enemy's Line.

General *Honywood* then made the Disposition of the Cavalry with as much expedition as the nature and exigency of things required; he frequently rode up to the several Corps, giving his Orders to the Officers, and animating the Men, and very narrowly escaped several Balls from the Cannon.

The Infantry, which during the halt had pass'd the Cavalry, were formed into two such Lines as the nature of the Ground would admit of; but before the Lines were formed, some Detachments were early ordered to take possession of the Woods, which Marshal *Neiperg* thought by no means

means sufficient to secure them, and advised to march with the Body of the Army, apprehending they would be beat in detail, which Advice appeared so highly reasonable that it was quickly put in execution.

The Enemy advancing from all sides, the Cannon from the other side of the *Main*, which flanked our Army (lest they should destroy their Friends with their Enemies) ceased their Fire.

The two Lines of the allied Army were no sooner formed, than the household Troops upon their right advanced upon our left, and the *French* Infantry in the front Line began to fire, but with such Disorder and Irregularity that it did very little execution: Our Infantry then returned two Fires upon them, upon which those of the first Line gave way, and were in such a Panick that some of them quickly retreated and got be-

hind the Horse, who continuing to advance on our left, the Cavalry were loudly called for, and ordered to take up the Ground near the River with all possible expedition, and make good the left; but before they could come up, the *French* Cavalry advanced very near us; which Lieutenant-General *Clayton* perceiving, and believing those Squadrons which were nearest the River to have some design of attacking ours in Flank, gave Orders to the Brigade of Infantry next the River, *viz.* *Solde's*, *Johnson's*, and the *Scotch Fuzileers*, and to Major *Honywood* who commanded *Bland's* Dragoons, to advance and meet them, which they accordingly did, and sustained this Attack with such Firmness and Conduct, that for some time they stopt the Progress of the Enemy: A considerable part of these Dragoons had been before killed by the Cannon, and the rest

rest no sooner received these Orders, than (to their immortal Honour) they charged the Enemy with great Bravery, and had been totally destroyed if a Battalion of *Austrians* had not came up to their Relief, who posting themselves between them and the River, made several Fires upon the Enemy with such Success as to bring off part of them.

General *Honywood* perceiving the Distress of these Dragoons, immediately ordered up *Ligonier's* and the King's Regiment of Horse to sustain them, and make good the left; the two Corps advanced for that purpose; *Ligonier's* Horse being on the left, charged the Enemy, and by the Example and Conduct of Colonel *Ligonier*, who commanded the same, committed great Slaughter amongst them before they were repulsed; the Colonel received two Balls in the Thigh; several other Officers

Officers were wounded, and a great number of the Men were killed. The King's Regiment charged the Enemy about the same time with *Ligonier's*, and Major *Carr's* Squadron being on the left, suffered very much; the center Squadron perceiving the superior Force of the Enemy, endeavoured to sustain him, but the firing their Pistols put them into some confusion, and by the superiour strength of the Enemy they were quickly born down: The Officers behaved with singular Bravery in this Action, three of them were killed, and several others wounded.

General *Honywood* finding the Cavalry still born down by the Enemy, thought it necessary to sustain them with fresh Troops, and to that purpose ordered up *Rich's* and *Cope's* Dragoons, with two Regiments of *Austrian* Dragoons, and afterwards the Regiment of Horse-Guards Blue, at
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the head of which Corps the General then put himself: The Dragoons advancing were soon attacked by the Enemy, whom they resisted with great Bravery; several of their Officers were killed, others wounded, and a great many Men killed, but the whole Body of the *French* Cavalry bearing upon them, they were overpowered and repulsed.

The Regiment of Horse-Guards Blue at the same time advanced towards the Enemy, but neither the Ground nor Time admitting of their being regularly formed, and some Squadrons from those Corps which had been repulsed in the first Attack, at that juncture being forced into their Front and Flanks, broke their Ranks, and every where intermixing with them, put them into such confusion, that there was no possibility for them to exert themselves, but
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they were bore away in one common Torrent with the rest; the Officers took great pains to rally them, but the Disorder was such that all Efforts were in vain: However their standing the Cannon more than three Hours with such undaunted Resolution, and their desire of maintaining that Reputation which has been ever given them, are such plain proofs of their Bravery, that any Man must be very ignorant of these things and them, who can suppose they would not have done as much execution as any other Corps whatsoever, if a fair opportunity had been given them for it.

The Household Troops of *France* behaved in this Action with the utmost Resolution and Bravery, and continued to pursue that Conquest they had made; but the *Austrian* Foot upon the left of the rear Line
advancing,

advancing, stopt their Progress, and made them retire in their turn with very great loss.

The *French* Horse in this Action had not only the advantage of charging in one Body, but there was another circumstance in their favour, *viz.* they had Armour also; this was found to be of such service to them, and is judged so necessary, that the same has been since given to all our Regiments of Horse, which will for the future put them upon a foot with the *French* in that respect.

The Horse on which the King was mounted proving resty and intractable, he dismounted and continued a long time on foot in the heat of the Action: This Bravery greatly animated the Soldiers, who seeing his Majesty willing to undergo all Dangers in common with themselves, became more confident of Success under his Conduct:

duet : His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* had before given Spirits and Life to the Cause, by animating the Men with great Affability and Address, and charging with the foremost of them.

The *French* Cavalry being in this manner defeated, the Infantry of the Allies was still in a proper Disposition and advanced upon the Enemy; some of the *French* Brigades fired again, but with greater irregularity than before; their Fire was again answered by ours, and with much more Execution, for the Officers of the Foot in general so well conducted the Matter, that they made the Enemy give way on all sides: Brigadier-General *Huske* charging at the Head of the *Welch Fusileers*, distinguished himself in a very extraordinary Manner; that Gentleman, though wounded and advised to retire, continued resolute

lute to his Trust, and steady to the Cause and Service of his Country: He reserved the Fire of that Brigade he commanded to a proper distance for Execution, and every where animated the Men by his personal Address; he upbraided the Remiss, encouraged the Brave, and executed every Duty that could be expected from a Soldier.

The *French* Army now gave way on all sides and the *Hanoverian* Artillery finished the Work, two Pieces of which (that were laden with Grape Shot) being at that Juncture brought down from the Wood on our Right, and firing upon the Enemy, flanked them in a severe manner, and by frequently repeating the same, added much to their Disorder as they fled; many of the Horse forded the River, and the Infantry retreated over their two Bridges, but with such hurry and
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confusion that great Numbers were drowned: Thus the Arms of the Allies obtained a compleat Victory, in which the Hand of Providence was very visible, since from the Circumstances of Things, and the nature of our Situation, there was not the least expectation, or scarce any hopes of it.

A great many Officers were killed or wounded in this Action, and some of the first Rank; his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* had been shot in the Leg at the beginning of the Action; Duke *D'Aremberg* was afterwards shot in the Breast; and upon the Retreat of the *French*, a random Shot unhappily killed that truly great Man Lieutenant-General *Clayton*, whose Skill and Judgment in all military Conduct were so conspicuous, that his Death may be said to be the greatest Loss his Majesty suffered upon that Day.

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Though the Household Troops of France lost no Reputation by their Behaviour, yet the Infantry shewed as much Remissness and Cowardice as can well be express'd, especially the Guards, who have been since distinguished among their Countrymen by the Title of *Canards du Maine*.

Several of the Enemy's Standards were taken; and a great Number of Officers (especially in the *Mousquetaires* and *Gens d'Armes*) were killed; wounded, or taken Prisoners, amongst whom were several of the prime Nobility. The whole Number that were killed and wounded on the part of the Enemy could not be less than 5000, whereas those of the Allies did not exceed 2000.

Thus ended a Battle which (all Circumstances considered) will give a Lustre to the *British* Arms, and redound to the Glory of the Allies: It must

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indeed be granted that many Mistakes were committed by our Friends, but if Gentlemen would consider how many gross Blunders were committed by the Enemy, how broken and disconcerted all their Measures appeared in the Execution of them, they would sit down easy with the Event of that Day, and find very little Reason to complain of one another: It was indeed impossible to expect any great Regularity from the nature of the Ground, which was so far from being an open Field fit for an Army drawn up in Line of Battle, that there was scarce room to do any thing; the Place consisted of deep Sands, Orchards and Woods, and the whole considered together was so narrow, that instead of one Line there were four or five, and these for the Reasons above-mention'd were obliged to be so irregularly disposed, that they could not charge the *French* in any proper manner, but some-

sometimes did Mischief to their Friends by unguardedly charging the Enemy; these Mistakes and Misfortunes will however be forgotten by those who consider the ill Conduct of our Enemies, and those Evils they suffered as consequent upon it.

The Enemy gave way soon after two o'clock, and whether they should be pursued or not, became a matter of some debate at that time, and has been ever since maintained by Persons of different Opinions with great warmth on both sides; such as judged it right to pursue them, observed, that it might easily have been done, since they were in such a Panick, that no Resistance could have been made at the Passage: Those who were of a contrary Opinion argued the Danger of the Woods, where great Bodies of the Enemy might have laid in Ambuscade.

Operations of the Campaign.

The Army of the Allies marched that Night over the Field of Battle, and having passed the Defile encamped on the Plain near *Dettingen*, taking possession of that Town and the several Woods near it, the King taking up his Quarters that Night at *Hernheim*.

Such of the *French* Officers as were wounded and Prisoners of War, were taken great care of, but I am sorry to say, that our Wounded left in the Field were neglected, and a very heavy Rain falling increased their Miseries: Early the next Morning a Party of Horse were sent into the Field of Battle, and as soon as they came to the Ground, discovered a Party of 300 *French* Horse (being part of that Body, who had been ordered the Day before to pass through *Aschaffenburg* in order to attack our Rear) but being informed by one of their Officers, that they were sent there to take care of the Wounded, and it

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appearing from all their Motions that they had no other Intention, full Liberty was given them to do so, and as the *French* were before-hand with us in this Duty, I must do them the Justice to own, that they shewed great Generosity to their Enemies upon the Occasion, and had carried several of our Wounded with them to their Hospitals, where equal care was taken of them in every respect as if they had belonged to themselves: The neglect of the Wounded was also attended with this ill Consequence, that since they were all made Prisoners of War to the *French*, it increased the Cartel so much in their Favour, that notwithstanding the Number of *French* Prisoners in the Battle so greatly exceeded ours, yet upon the ballance we had very little to receive.

A few Days preceding the Battle of *Dettingen*, the late Emperour of *Germany* was on his way from *Augsburgh* to *Franc-*

fort, and spent some time in the French Camp, when Marshal Noailles took an opportunity to shew him the danger of our Situation, and the difficulty we should have to escape from it: This gave his Imperial Majesty new Hopes, and he expected to see a total Defeat of the Allies; but finding the Event of that Day so contrary to his Expectations, and so destructive to all those Hopes he had entertained from it, and that little more could be now hoped for from the Arms of *France*, he formed, upon these Reflexions, new Designs, and seemed resolved to listen no more to a Power which had so often deceived him; he took every opportunity of shewing his Intentions of leaving them, and restoring Peace to the Empire. Several Ministers and Princes of the Empire waited upon him, and from all that past at that time seemed to believe his Imperial Majesty

jeſty had found out the real Source of his Maladies, and was willing to apply for Cure: Propositions of an Accommodation between the Houſes of *Austria* and *Bavaria* were made, but interwoven with ſo many Difficulties, and ſo perplexed on every ſide, that it could not be expected they ſhould come to any iſſue.

Marſhal *Noailles* waiting upon the late Emperour a few Days after theſe Counſels had been given him, ſoon changed his Reſolutions; that General (or the Friend who adviſed him) being no leſs a Statesman than a Soldier, knew the natural Inclination the Emperour had to ſupport his Character; and though he had ſo much hurt it in the Eyes of all Men but *France* and himſelf, by his Demands upon *Bohemia* and the Rights of the Houſe of *Austria*, yet it has been granted, even by his Enemies, that he in general paid a great regard

to these Puntilios which are commonly called Points of Honour. The Duke de Noailles had here a large Field open before him, and did not fail to make use of that Passion so prevalent with his Imperial Majesty to destroy such Resolutions as he seemed to have taken up a few Days before: The Duke remonstrated his Engagements with *France*, their Losses and Sufferings by maintaining his Cause, the probability that some good Event might still happen in his favour, but above all, the loss of his Honour in deserting his Friends: The last Argument was sufficient to a Person of his nice Honour in these cases, and all Resolutions were changed upon it; his Court was again crowded with *Spanish* Ministers and *French* Officers, and those of all other Nations were looked upon with contempt.

His Brother the Elector of *Cologne* came to pay him a Visit upon this occasion,

occasion, but perceiving him so closely attached to the Interest of *France*, could find no opportunity to make further Remonstrances of his Conduct; so that he was again left entirely in the hands of *France* and *Spain*, and all attempts to convince him of these Mistakes seemed fruitless and in vain: The consequence of this Conduct was, that he was forsaken by all his real Friends, and soon found himself in such a state of Misery, and reduced to so many shameful Instances of Distress, as would not be decent to name.

On *Friday* the 17th of *June* the Army of the Allies marched in order of Battle towards *Hanaw*, and on the 18th met the 12000 *Hessian* and *Hanoverian* Troops, and having marched through their Lines, encamped that Night in two Lines between *Francfort* and *Hanaw*, his Majesty taking up his Quarters at the new
Palace

Operations of the Campaign.

Palace of *Hanaw* near the River : The *French* Army soon followed that of the Allies, and the Evening following encamped in the Wood, and some part of them on the Plain opposite to, and in sight of our Army: On the 22d, the King presented the Men of every Corps with two Bullocks, and great care was taken to provide Hospitals for the Sick and Wounded.

At the same time his Majesty having considered the Bravery of his Officers in the late Battle, resolved to shew his regard for their Merit, by conferring some Honours on the chief Officers, suitable to the Occasion.

The Order of Knights Bannerets was very ancient and usually conferred on such Persons as had distinguished themselves in Battle; they were formerly called *Milites vexilliferi*, *Bannerarii*, *Bannerisii*, &c. as being created in the Field under a Standard or Banner; the last Person of this Order was created by King *Charles the First*, for rescuing

rescuing his Standard at *Edghill* Fight: This Order was thought most suitable, and his Majesty seemed disposed to renew it upon this Occasion, and to that Purpose Orders were given for the Ceremony: The Standard was sent for and the Troops were drawn out; but some Disputes arising about the Persons upon whom this Honour should be conferr'd, the whole was laid aside: However his Majesty still resolving to shew himself satisfied with the Conduct of his Officers in general, signified his Design of nominating four of the principal Commanders to be Knights of the *Bath*.

The Camp of *Hanaw* abounded with all sorts of Plenty by means of the Communication with the two Towns of *Hanaw* and *Francfort*, the latter of which was equally resorted to by both Armies, and the Officers of each met one another in all publick Places with great Civility and all the outward appearances of Respect.

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On Sunday the 16th *Te Deum* was ordered to be sung in the Camp, and a *Feu de Joye* was the same Evening fired throughout the confederate Army for the Victory gained at *Dettingen*: The two Armies now lay quite undisturbed by each other, the *Videts* of each were posted close to the Banks of the River, but no firing across was admitted, nor was the Passage from the Town to each Army in the least molested.

It was generally suspected, that *Marshal Noailles* had some Design of disputing our Passage over the *Main*, by his encamping opposite to our Army; but whatever his Views were, a large Detachment of our Infantry was ordered to *Hochst* in order to maintain that Post, and keep the Country open quite down to *Mayence*.

There was about this time some suspicion, that the *French* were raising a Battery opposite to the Palace of *Philip's Ruhe*, which gave some Alarm

to the Court, and this Palace being so near the River, the King removed to the old Palace in the Town: However it afterwards appeared, that this supposed Battery was no more than a few Soldiers removing their Wood: The *French* did indeed soon after change some part of their Encampment, and then removed to the same Ground again: These Motions were probably calculated to disguise the Design of their Decampment, for the Night following the whole Army struck their Tents as secretly as possible, and marched for the *Rhine* through the Country of *Darmstadt*, leaving their grand Guards and Videts on their Posts, the better to prevent any suspicions of their March.

The Enemy's retiring being discovered by the Morning, it was a Matter of Debate at that time, and has been so amongst many ever since, whether this was not the proper time to have pursued them; they had lost
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by the Battle and the great Desertion which was the Consequence of it, no less than 10,000 Men, and were doubtless in a very weak and dispirited condition; whereas the Army of the Allies had been a few Days before reinforced by a Body of 12,000 Troops, and had acquired a great Spirit and Confidence from their late Success: To all this it has been objected, that the Enemy had stolen a considerable March upon us in the Night, and in case they had been pushed, they might have passed the *Rhine* in two Nights more; the great Difficulty there would have been to have past that River after them in case of any Opposition, may be easily known from the Case of Prince *Charles*, and a multitude of other Instances; to which it was added, that the Provision and Forrage of the Country through which the Army must have passed, had been already consumed by the frequent Marches and Encampments of the *French*, and
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the Miseries which an Army must suffer in that Situation are too obvious to admit of any Dispute.

The Enemy continued their March over the *Rhine* and entirely evacuated the Empire: The Army of the Allies having secured *Hochst* and the River down to *Mayence*, remained in the same Camp 'till *July 29th*; but though the Enemy was gone, all Guards, *Videts*, &c. were posted much in the same manner as before, and every thing was conducted with great Order and Regularity.

Prince *Charles* and Count *Knevenbulla* having now executed every Design in *Bavaria* and put Marshal *Broglie* to flight, found leisure to visit the Army of the Allies whilst the Queen's Army was marching for the *Rhine*; they arrived at *Hanaŭ* (escorted by a Party of *Hussars*) the Week after the *French* Army had retired from that Place, and went immediately to Court

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to congratulate his Majesty upon his late Victory.

On *Saturday* the 9th of *July* in the Evening they accompanied the King to the Army, where the Troops were drawn up in two Lines to receive them: His Highness and the General exprest great Pleasure and Satisfaction, and after having reviewed the whole Army, returned to *Hanaw* the same Evening, where they remained till the *Tuesday* following,

The Allied Army having lain in their Camp of *Hanaw* six Weeks, it was resolved to follow the *French* into the *Lower Palatinate*, where they were now entrenched in the strong Lines of *Germerheim* near *Landaw*; and accordingly on *Saturday* the 30th of *July* the Army marched towards *Mayence*, and *August* the 2d encamped on the Plains of *Biberick*, where they were joined by four Regiments of *British* Infantry, who brought up the Clothing for the Army; his Majesty took up his Quar-

Quarters at the Palace of that Place belonging to a Prince of the House of *Nassarw Yfengheim*; on the 4th General *Honywood* and the Lieutenant-Generals *Campbell*, *Cope*, and *Ligonier* were created Knights of the *Bath*, and had the Honour of being invested by his Majesty with the Ensigns of that Order.

On the 13th the Army repassed the *Rhine* on a Bridge of Boats laid opposite to the Island just below *Mayence* and encamped near the Glacis of that Town, his Majesty taking up his Quarters at the *Carthusian* Convent just above the Town; and the Army marching from thence for *Oppenheim* the 15th of *August*, the Elector saluted the King at his departure with 160 Pieces of Cannon.

On the 17th the Army having marched in four Columns arrived at the Plains of *Worms*, but the Ground that was laid out for the Camp, being judged too far from the Town, the

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Army

Army halted two Hours at *Easthoffen* till new Ground was taken: This Accident had like to have caused some Dispute, for the Straw of the *Hanoverians* being by this means in the Front of some *British* Regiments, the Officers were surprised to see the Straw at the Head of their own Corps under the Guard of *Hanoverian* Sentries, but the true cause of it was soon known upon Enquiry, and the Straw found to be the Property of the *Hanoverians*: Disputes about Encampments, Forage, Wood, Straw, &c. so often happened, that it was very difficult to maintain any Harmony between the Troops of the different Nations; and though this Suspicion happened to be ill grounded, it must be confessed, these Jealousies were not always without Foundation.

His Majesty took up his Quarters in the Palace at *Worms* belonging to the Elector of *Triers*: This Camp continuing so long gave time for Business
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of State as well as War; a Treaty was here concluded between his *Britannick* Majesty, the Queen of *Hungary* and the King of *Sardinia*, which, though so much misrepresented and ridiculed by Prejudice and ill-grounded Opposition, seems to have already answered all those Ends which were promised from it.

The *Dutch* Forces consisting of 12,000 effective Men, came up in several Divisions and encamped on the other side of the *Rhine*, opposite to *Worms*, and for a Communication between them and the Army, a Bridge of Boats was laid over the *Rhine*, about a League below *Worms*, from those Lines where the *Swiss* Regiments in the Service of *France* had been lately entrenched.

The Camp of *Worms* became still more remarkable by the Resignation of the Field Marshal's Command: Those Disgusts and Resentments which the Earl of *Stair* had (out of a love

to his Country and a prudent regard for the publick Good) so long buried within himself, now broke out and became publick: Every Man who wished well to his Country, hoped his Lordship would be dissuaded from this Design, but no Arguments could prevent the Execution of what he had resolved; he delivered a Memorial to his Majesty and resigned his Command: The *British* Army shew'd a general Concern upon it, and the Discontent amongst some of the foreign Troops was at least equal with our own: The Affections of the *Dutch* in particular were so strong in his Favour, and they had entertained such an Opinion of his Worth, that they would not give countenance or common respect to any Man who was not known to be his Friend. His Lordship set out for *Holland* a few Days after, but did not leave the Army 'till he had established a Character above all

all Praise, and which no Envy or Malice will be able to shake.

A few Days after, Colonel *Mentzel* who had been out with a Party of *Hussars*, brought Information that the *French* had left their Lines of *Germer-sheim*, and were marched up to assist Marshal *Coigni* in opposing Prince *Charles's* Passage over the *Rhine*.

The Queen's Army under his Highness's Command, was all this while entrenched upon the Isle of *Reinach*; they had passed over the *Rhine* to this Isle on a Bridge of Boats, but not without some little Loss from the *French* Batteries which were planted at and near Fort *Mortier* on the opposite side: This Bridge was laid a little above old *Brisach*, which is a very strong Town.

Prince *Charles* having entrenched his Army in this Isle, had no more than a little Rivulet or Arm of the *Rhine* to pass in order to effect that great Design he had undertaken of

pursuing his Victories over the *French* in their own Territories, but to get over this little Piece of Water, was the great Difficulty: The *French* Batteries were planted on every side to oppose his Passage, and in case he had obtained it, their Army was ready to receive him at a great Disadvantage: While the *Austrians* lay in these Entrenchments of the Isle, the *French* Cannon were almost constantly playing upon them, and gave them some Annoyance: Whereas the *French* Lines lay undisturbed, with the City of *Stradsburg* a few Leagues from their Rear, from whence they could have easy Supplies both of Men and Provisions.

The Prince had been so long used to Victory and Success, that he did not despair of it even in this Situation, and was still in hopes of some favourable Opportunity to exert himself, which at last was given him by a thick Fog, under the Protection of which he hoped

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to pass over his Forces: The *French* soon discovered this Design, and having planted two Batteries to annoy him in Flank, made a Disposition of their Infantry to engage him in Front: The Attack was very brisk and a considerable Loss sustained on both sides; but the *Austrians* being so severely flanked by the Cannon, and some Companies of Grenadiers being almost totally destroyed, they saw the Design must prove abortive, and Orders were given for a Retreat into the Isle, where the Army still remained in hopes of a more favourable Opportunity: But the Season being advanced towards the middle of *October*, the Prince gave over all further thoughts of that matter and ordered his Army into Cantonment near the Borders of the *Rhine*.

On the 14th of *September* O. S. the Army of the Allies marched in four Columns towards *Frankendal*, and on the 16th having past the *Spirebach*,

encamped on the Plains of *Spire*, where the *Dutch* Forces joined the Army and did all Duties in common with them.

His Majesty took up his Quarters at *Spire*, and gave Orders for Detachments to march to *Germerheim* and level the *French* Lines there, which Work was executed in three or four Days. The Army being advanced upon the Borders of *Alsace*, and it being so late in the Season, a Council of War was called, in which it was long debated whether the Army should be cantoned in *Germany*, or take up their Winter Quarters in *Flanders*; but the *English* Generals being unanimous in their Opinions for the latter, this Debate was ended, and on the 30th of *September* the Army marched and encamped near *Frankendal* in their return to *Flanders*, the Baggage being sent forward the Day before with the Train of Artillery, for the more convenient March of the Army.

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TH E Banks of the *Main* are well known amongst Historians for the many Battles fought there, but one which was most remarkable, happened in the Reign of *Ferdinand the Second*: This Battle is reported by some Historians to have been fought near *Hochst*, by others in the Country of *Hanaw* near *Aschaffenburg*, and by the following Account (which is in a great measure taken from a *Spanish* Manuscript written by *Spinola* the *Spanish* General) it appears to have been attended in almost every respect with the same Circumstances as that of *Dettingen*, and though it was not fought upon the very same Place, yet it was very near it.

After the death of *Matthias* in 1618, *Hungary*, *Bohemia* and the three States of *Prague* revolted, refusing *Ferdinand*
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the Second admittance into the City :

They were resolved to curb the Power of the *Austrian* Princes, and suppress the Injuries done by the late and present Emperour, who tyrannized over the Liberties of *Germany*, by bringing in of *Spanish* Troops and Garrisons, by exercising great Cruelties over the Protestants, and giving Countenance and Encouragement to the Party of the *Jesuits*, who under the colour of abolishing Heresy and Apostasy, had caused the Destruction of several principal Families and Princes of the Empire.

Thus disowning *Ferdinand*, they invested with the Royal Authority *Frederick* the Prince and Elector *Palatine*, Son in Law to *James* the King of *England*.

This was the Cause of a bloody and obstinate War, which was carried on with various Success on each side; at last *Prague* being taken by the Duke
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of *Bavaria*, who commanded the Imperial Army in *November 1620*, *Frederick* and his Queen were obliged to retire into *Silesia* and afterwards to the *Hague* in *Holland*, where they threw themselves under the Protection of the *States*.

In the Year *1622* *Christian* Duke of *Brunswick* resenting the Wrongs done to his Cousin *Elizabeth* Queen of *Bohemia*, levied a numerous Army composed of *Brunswickians*, *Hessians*, and Men which he took out of the Bishopricks of *Munster* and *Paterborn*, and maintained them by pillaging Monasteries, Abbeys and Catholick Houses; afterwards routing the Bishop of *Cologne's* Forces, he pillaged his Country together with that of the Bishoprick of *Mentz*: He intended the Invasion of *Bavaria* with the joint Forces of himself, the Marquis of *Bade Dourlach* and *Mansfield*, the latter having under his Conduct some resolute

lure *English* Soldiers sent by King *James* to the Assistance of his Son-in-law: The Banks of the River *Main* were to be the Rendezvous of these three Generals.

Tilly and *Gonzales*, the Imperial Generals, resolving to intercept the Duke before he could join the Forces of *Mansfield* and *Bade-Dourlach*, came up with his Rear as he was passing the River at *Welmizheim*; after an hot Skirmish the Duke got over, and then set fire to the Bridge; by this means he joined the Army of *Mansfield*, *Bade-Dourlach* being two Days March behind him.

The Army being much harassed with long Marches, the Duke encamped on the great Plain near *Klein Ostheim*, resolving to wait the arrival of *Bade-Dourlach*. The same Night the *Imperialists* pass'd the River with 5000 Foot and eight pieces of Cannon at *Leider*, and drew themselves in

in a Line along the River *Aschaff*, the main Body of their Army passing at *Kaal*, their Infantry by a Bridge, whilst their Cavalry forded at three different places, and the whole Army lay upon their Arms all that Night. At sun-rising the Duke sent a Party to guard the Defile in their Front, which were repulsed with considerable Loss. The *Imperialists* marched through the Village crossing the Defile without further Resistance, and drew up in order of Battle, whilst the Duke did the same, extending his Front from the banks of the *Main* almost to the foot of the Mountain. *Gonzales* placed the *Walloon*s and *German*s in the Center, which he commanded himself; the right Wing was led by *Tilly* with the flower of the *Spanish* Nobility, and the Left by *Ferdinando Alonzo Gonzagues*; the Cavalry were posted on each Wing, but the greatest part of them to the right

Operations of the Campaign.

right of the Army adjoining the River.

- The Duke placed the *Brumswick*
- Forces on the right Wing, close to the Mountain, under the command of *John George*, Brother to the Duke of *Saxony*; afterwards the *Hessians*, and after them the Troops of *Plasse*, *Gettingheim* and *Boddesten*, which extended to the Center; the Center was made up of those of *Halberstadt* only, which the Duke commanded himself; *Mansfield* had the care of the left Wing, next the River were posted the *English* and *Scotch* under his command; the Cavalry were pretty equally divided on each Wing.

The Duke seeing that most of the Enemy's Cavalry were against his left Wing, ordered some Squadrons to pass behind the Battalions in order to reinforce his left, unperceived by the *Imperialists*; and at the same time his Front not being so far extended as
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the Enemy's, he ordered a Body from the Center to go behind the Lines and reinforce that Wing, to prevent their being taken in Flank. Each Army being thus in Battalia, *Ferdinando Alonzo* begun the Attack on the left Wing, pushing the *Brunswickians* with great violence, whilst *Tilly* endeavour'd to gain the River, and take the Enemy in Flank. The Battle soon became general, and the Enemy's right Wing standing the first shock, made *Tilly* think of a Retreat, but being immediately supported by a Body of *Germans*, he maintained the Fight with great obstinacy. *Gonzales* made the Duke give way three several times, but he always regain'd his ground. The *Spanish* Nobility did Wonders under *Tilly*, but their Horse being disordered by some Cannon planted by the side of an old Wall on the rising Ground, were obliged to give way, and were briskly pursued

sued by *Mansfield*, who finding them entirely routed, wheeled some Battalions, and attacked the Center of the *Imperialists* in Flank, which put them into such confusion that the whole Army was obliged to retreat, losing many of their best Soldiers and a great many Officers in passing the Defile.

They had no sooner passed it than *Gonzales* rallied part of his Troops, and drew them up, in order to hinder the Enemy's Pursuit: Night coming on, the *Imperialists* passed the *Main* in good order, and gave the Marquis of *Bade-Dourlach* an opportunity to join the Duke.

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